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## GOVERNMENT WILL DEAL FIRMLY WITH QUEBEC RESISTANCE

Sir Robert Borden Announces in  
Canadian House of Commons  
That Resisters to Service Act  
Will in Future Be Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. — Loud cheers greeted the statement in the House of Commons, made by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, yesterday, that in consequence of the riots in Quebec City, some amendments would be necessary to the Military Service Act. "One of these," continued the Premier, "which are now in preparation is this: that persons who engage in active or forcible resistance to the enforcement of this act shall be, forthwith, enrolled in the military forces of Canada, without regard as to whether their class have been called out; without regard to any exemption that they may have procured, and subject only to the consideration that they shall be within the military age. I believe that is a proper principle to adopt. If people in this country are disposed to wage war upon the civil authorities of Canada engaged in the enforcement of this act, then it seems they may as well be given an opportunity to exercise their warlike spirit upon the enemies of this country."

The chamber was crowded with members, while the visitors' galleries were filled by an expectant public anxious to hear what the Premier would have to say in regard to the disturbances. It was believed that some member would move the adjournment of the House thus making possible a debate on the subject, but this expectation was doomed to disappointment, as the debate will not take place until Thursday, this being on the motion of Col. John A. Currie.

After the routine business of the opening of the House, the Prime Minister addressed himself to the question of Quebec. In a carefully worded speech he gave a succinct account of what had occurred to the best of the information in the hands of the Government, and continued:

"So far as the enforcement of the act is concerned it is the duty of the Federal Government to see that it is enforced. We have endeavored in all parts of the country to enforce it with impartiality, fairness, consideration and firmness. We shall continue to do this in the future, and I shall see to it that federal officers engaged in the enforcement of the act are adequately protected if the local authorities fail to give them that protection which ought to be given. I say this in all calmness and in the assurance that this duty on the part of the Federal Government will be recognized universally in the House and throughout the country, and even by those who in the first instance were opposed to the principle on which the Military Service Act is based."

"Further than that, if in any part of this country it appears that by reason of the enforcement of this act, the municipal or local authorities are unable or are not disposed to preserve public order, it will devolve upon the Government of this country to see that public order is preserved and we intend to perform that duty."

Sir Robert Borden concluded his statement, which was listened to with the closest attention, with the remark already quoted of the necessity of some amendments to the Military Service Act and which, as already stated, was received with loud cheers from his own side of the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, at once rose, remarking that the trouble had occurred in the division of the city of Quebec, which he had the honor to represent in Parliament, and which he had represented for more than 40 years.

"My view," Sir Wilfrid said, "is the same as that of the Prime Minister, that the law is to be observed, and following the remarks that my Right Honorable friend has uttered, I may state that the law will be observed even by those who do not believe in it. The law, whether it is right or wrong, good or bad, judicious or otherwise, is the law, and will be observed in Quebec as elsewhere. My Right Honorable friend made his statement under reserve today. I shall await what he has further to say upon the subject. I shall only say that while the law is to be observed and must be observed, it is possible to behave in such a way as to provoke public sentiment."

There being certain manifestations of dissent at this remark, Sir Wilfrid Laurier countered by asserting that he would make good his words when the proper time came. If the law, he continued, were administered with a proper regard for the rights of the people, there would be no difficulty at all in carrying it out.

Sir Robert Borden said that he would like to point out that the incident which seemed to have provoked the trouble in Quebec was an incident which had occurred hundreds if not thousands of times in other parts of the country, and had provoked no such results as those which had occurred on the present occasion.

It is expected that the debate on Thursday will be of a highly interesting character.

Quiet in Quebec  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—There have been no further outbreaks in the city since the rioting of Monday night. Large

forces were early on the scene in St. Roch and St. Sauveur districts, and owing to the arrival of a new battalion from Toronto, the authorities were able to place pickets in every alley-way around Jacques Cartier Square, where the rioters have been in the habit of congregating. The work of rounding up was vigorously prosecuted, and suspects began to come in shortly after eight o'clock.

During the day Mayor Lavigne issued a statement proposing that delegates from the rioters should confer with him explaining their grievances which he would do his best to have remedied if peace could be restored.

During the morning also Armand Lavigne prepared a sworn statement to the effect that he had been approached by Colonel Machin, the officer sent from Ottawa to investigate conditions, with a view to the former using his influence to pacify the disturbers on the conditions alleged in his speeches on Monday night. This statement has been intrusted to a Quebec member to read in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

## WISCONSIN GIVES LENROOT VICTORY

Count of State's Vote for Republican Loyalty Candidate Records Substantial Plurality — Socialist Last in the Race

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Belated returns from yesterday's election made certain today the victory of Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican loyalty candidate for United States Senator. His plurality at noon was \$575.

With 19 counties complete and comparatively full reports from all but four others, the vote stood:

Lenroot, 130,508; Joseph E. Davies, Democrat, 121,933; Victor L. Berger, Socialist, 88,038.

The missing counties will maintain Mr. Lenroot's winning ratio as they are safely Republican.

The last hope for Mr. Davies disappeared with returns from all but four Milwaukee county precincts, which gave him a lead over Mr. Lenroot of 14,555, and this was not sufficient to overcome the Lenroot plurality in other parts of the State, 24,130.

Mr. Davies said of the election: "There is no doubt but that the election demonstrates that Wisconsin in the country are overwhelmingly behind the President of the United States."

"Mr. Lenroot's strong appeal, which brought him much of his support from (Continued on page four, column five)

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT THANKS MR. WILSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lord Reading, British High Commissioner, has today presented to the President a message of thanks on behalf of the British Government for "the instant and comprehensive measures" which the President took in response to the request that American troops be used to reinforce the allied armies in France.

An embassy statement announcing that the message had been sent through the State Department said: "The knowledge that owing to the President's prompt cooperation the Allies will receive the strong reinforcements necessary during the next few months is most welcome to the British Government and people."

## GERMANS' DISMISSAL ORDERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of many complaints of glazing being found in bread and flour, the Federal Food Board has ordered Brooklyn bakeries to discharge all Germans in their employ.

## DOGS ASKED FOR BY CAMP SURGEONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—An edict has gone out from the base hospital at Camp Wheeler, through Lieutenant Seeley of the operating pavilion, that the hospital must have dogs. The surgeons are asking for 25 animals to start with and specify no particular kind of dog. The appeal carries the information that the dogs will not be killed or seriously harmed, but further than this no statement has been made to indicate exactly what will be done with them.

## PROHIBITION WINS IN MASSACHUSETTS BY A HEAVY VOTE

Upper Branch of State Legislature Concur With Lower in Its Ratification of the Federal Amendment to the Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts, regarded as a pivotal state in the contest, has ratified the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution and the influence of this action is expected to be sufficient to lead many doubtful states into a favorable attitude on the question and result in national prohibition by 1920.

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## MERGING PEOPLES INTO A NATION

Secretary Lane Sounds Keynote of Americanization Conference —Some Problems Which Confront the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lane today sounded the keynote of a conference called to plan the Americanization of many millions of foreign born. He spoke to an assemblage of state governors, chairmen of state defense councils, heads of civic organizations, industrial leaders and business men gathered at the invitation of the Department of the Interior.

A federal legislative program, which calls for an appropriation to the Bureau of Education, is to be fully considered. Americanization will be regarded as a war measure to counteract the anti-American propaganda among aliens.

"Of this conference," said the Secretary, "should come not a determination to make more hard or difficult the way of those who do not speak or read our language, but a determination to deal in a sympathetic spirit with those who can be led to follow in the way of the nation; and as to those others who cannot, other procedure must be applied. The keynote of this conference is 'our responsibility.'"

An American, he said, should not be satisfied and let things drift, but should realize that America must assimilate its foreign born. "We are trying a great experiment in the United States," he asserted. "Can we gather together from the ends of the earth people of different races, creeds, conditions and aspirations who can be merged into one? If we cannot do this, we will fail. If we do this, we will produce the greatest of all nations and a new race that will long hold a compelling place in the world."

"There is no such thing as an American race, excepting the Indian. We are fashioning a new people. In this sense we are all internationalists." Secretary Lane said the conference might do well to consider several things which had come up recently. "The first," he explained, "is that we have a great body of people who cannot read or write the language of this country. That language is English. The second is that we are drafting into our army men who cannot understand the orders that are given them. The third is that our man-power is deficient because our education is deficient. The fourth is that we ourselves have failed to see America through the eyes of those who have come to us."

## STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

NORFOLK, Va.—Most of the workmen at the government plants in the Hampton Roads district, who went on strike Monday for higher wages, returned to work today, pending investigation and settlement of the wage question.

## DEBATE ON MEASURE EFFORTS TO SUBSTITUTE REFERENDUM RESOLVE ARE A FAILURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Admission by the wets that the Ammidon referendum, calling for a state-wide vote on the expediency of ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment, was not a true referendum but, as they termed it, a public opinion measure, and the denial of the dries that it was even a public opinion measure when it failed to include the women citizens of Massachusetts, marked the debate in the state Senate on Tuesday afternoon, preceding the vote to ratify.

After the Senate had refused to substitute the referendum resolve by a large vote, Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, Democrat, of Boston offered an amendment to permit women who vote for school committee to vote on the subject of national prohibition next fall. Senator George D. Chamberlain, New Leagues Over the Mountains to Thomas

## OUTLOOK FOR IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday) — Captain Gwynn, M. P., a member of the Irish convention, speaking at Galway, expressed his confidence that Irish self-government would materialize in a few months. The convention result would show, he considered, that there was a word in it for every Irish Nationalist. The chief lesson the convention had learned, he said, was the possibility of reconciling all shades of Irish opinion.

## COUNT CZERNIN ON FRENCH PEACE AIM

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With the German Chancellor, Count Czernin continued, he fully accepted Mr. Wilson's four points as a suitable basis of negotiations for a general peace and the question was whether or not Mr. Wilson could unite his allies on that basis. The Central Powers, therefore, had done everything possible to avoid a new offensive. Shortly before the western offensive opened M. Clemenceau inquired whether and on what basis he was prepared to negotiate. In agreement with Berlin he immediately intimated his readiness to negotiate and that regarding France the only obstacle to peace was France's desire for Alsace-Lorraine, whereupon M. Clemenceau declared negotiations on the basis of the status quo impossible. Thus no choice was left.

Now the Austro-Hungarian and German forces were again fighting side by side in self-defense and would show the Entente that French and Italian aspirations to portions of their territory were Utopias that would be terribly avenged. Whatever happened neither ally would desert the other.

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — Austria-Hungary was recently "almost on the point" of beginning peace negotiations with the Entente, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, declared yesterday in his address to the Vienna Municipal Council. The wind "suddenly veered," he added, the Entente deciding to await developments in his country which caused it to hope that the Dual Monarchy "would soon be defenseless."

"I do not intend to go begging for peace or to obtain it by entreaties and lamentations," he said, "but to enforce it by our moral right and physical strength. Any other tactics I consider will contribute to the prolongation of the war."

"Bulgaria must receive from Serbia certain districts inhabited by Bulgarians. We, however, have no desire to destroy Serbia. We will enable Serbia to develop, and would welcome closer economic relations with her."

"Since I came into office, I have striven only after one aim, namely, to secure an honorable peace to the monarchy and to create a situation which will secure to Austria-Hungary her future free development, and, moreover, to do everything possible to insure that this terrible war shall be the last one for time out of mind. I have never spoken differently."

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Czernin Statement Denied

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## GENERAL MAURICE ON GERMAN LOSSES

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — "There is no question but that the German losses in the past fortnight have been very considerably heavier than ours," Maj.-Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, said today.

## RIGHT OF WAY FOR WAR BILLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution introduced today by S. H. Dent, chairman of the House Military Committee, proposes that next Monday war bills and resolutions shall have right of way and continue to have preferential status. This includes the draft quota bill and other proposed military legislation.

## LONG-RANGE GUN BURSTS, PARIS HEARS

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## GERMAN BOLT HAS BEEN FIRED AND HAS FALLEN SHORT

German Battalions Fail to Achieve Desired Result Against the Stubborn Allied Resistance — M. Clemenceau Visits Front

Monsieur Clemenceau visiting the front on Easter Monday drove so close to the lines that his motor car was shelled, and its windows broken. He was more fortunate in this than Michael Godfrey, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who visiting King William on business, during the great siege of Namur, was actually struck by a round shot while the King was expostulating with him for his recklessness.

Anyway the Premier returned to Paris in every way heartened by what he had seen. He well might be, for he had seen the once apparently overwhelming forces of the enemy brought to a standstill by sheer exhaustion and attrition. Battered of their prey, the cathedral city and railway center of Amiens, seventy-seven horribly wounded German divisions are feverishly digging themselves in, while they wait for the guns to come up, in order to initiate another holocaust.

It is difficult or rather it is absolutely impossible to gain any idea whatever of the losses the Germans have sustained in driving massed formations in the face of machine guns, rifle fire, and light and heavy batteries. The effort to recover Vimy Ridge may, however, give some idea of them. For eleven hours, from seven in the morning until six in the evening, General von Below sent wave after wave of men, in massed formation, up the long gentle slope. Eleven divisions were employed with the sole result that in the March evening, after the shock troops had been mowed down, and the following battalions crushed, a pigeon fluttered down in the English lines carrying a message, meant for the German staff, with the information, sent by one of the divisional commanders, to the effect that he could not carry on for want of men. After this it is not surprising to learn that the guard divisions intended to complete the victory were never sent forward.

So the battle waits. The line swings forward here, and backward there, under the pressure of local attacks and counter-attacks, but these are fast dying away into the ordinary outpost skirmishing and raiding. The German bolt has been fired, and has fallen short. And already Count Czernin is excusing the fact, and placing the blame on Paris for declining to specify any terms of peace which did not include the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine.

## FRONT RELATIVELY QUIET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Today has been, relatively speaking, extraordinarily stagnant on the whole front. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns in official quarters this afternoon. That is the latest information to hand. The British casualties so far, it is also learned from a well-qualified source are, counting prisoners, extremely light, that word being also, of course, used relatively.

For the moment the Germans appear to have abandoned their effort to burst through south of the Somme. Their movement had to succeed quickly or not at all, and although certain to strike again, it is improbable that they can strike so hard. To that extent the German plan has miscarried, but hard fighting must still be regarded as in prospect and it is folly to regard Germany's fighting power as anything but very formidable.

Experienced British officers in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative paid a high tribute to the discipline and courage which enable German divisions to fling themselves ceaselessly at a single sector of the battle front in an effort to batter their way through. Their methods mean heavy and possibly ruinous losses, but are certainly formidable and imposing.

The situation changes from day to day, and whereas, as indicated in previous cables, the Germans had to suspend contemplated operations elsewhere in the West, owing to the draining of man-power from everywhere into the tide piling up against the Franco-British forces before Amiens, the position now is probably that these schemes have been abandoned. There may be pushes here and there on the immediate fringe of the battle front, but ambitious schemes, 40 miles or more away, are not considered feasible for the Germans now.

The Germans have 192 divisions on the western front, of whom about 100 have been in the fighting for Amiens. Between 40 or 50 have been used up; that is, have lost up between 45 and 50 per cent of their personnel. That is a conservative estimate. Some observers rank the German losses extremely high, and in thoroughly well-informed quarters The Christian Science Monitor representative finds them put at approximately 300,000. How far must such losses go before the German people ask cui bono?

Meantime, in the lull of the battle, many rumors are afloat of the replacement of this general or that, in explanation of the fifth army's breakdown, in elucidation of this or that. They are not worth repeating except to utter a warning against all such rumors.

## PEOPLE OF ENGLAND PLEASED WITH OFFER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, reported to the State Department today that General Pershing's offer of immediate cooperation had produced a very gratifying effect on the people of England. The prospect of immediate help from the American Army, he said, had aroused much satisfaction.

## PEOPLE OF ENGLAND PLEASED WITH OFFER



representative, however, is definitely informed that General Sir Henry Rawlinson has not replaced General Gough in command of the fifth army, though who is commanding the fifth army is another question. Sir Henry Rawlinson is still at Versailles, which is at last and really functioning. The fifth army had to sustain a very heavy German blow. Nevertheless it put in some excellent work and if changes have had to be made the army has nothing really to be ashamed of.

There is also much loose talk of an allied army of maneuver. So far the French, no more than the British, have had an army wandering round doing nothing, as many people appear to think. Reserves which may be gathered together for any purpose have and will come from other tasks, from parts of the line which the withdrawal of German troops have rendered quiet, and so forth.

What is true is that Versailles has now the chief and final share in deciding how the allied resources in this respect should be used in the light of the situation as a whole.

#### Operations East of the Jordan

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official statement issued yesterday at the War Office regarding British operations in Palestine says:

"During March 30 our raiding operations east of the Jordan, directed against the Hedjaz Railway, were successfully accomplished and our troops commenced their retirement toward Es-Salt. Several miles of the railway track, with culverts and an important bridge, were effectively demolished.

"The enemy offered stubborn resistance in prepared positions in and about the village of Amman, in which direction our attack was not pressed, and a small Turkish force which attacked our rear guard on April 1 was easily repulsed.

"In the course of operations east of the Jordan between March 25 and April 1, 500 prisoners were taken by us, and also four guns, several machine guns and a number of motor lorries.

"West of the Jordan encounters have taken place east of the Tel Keram-Ramleh Railway, in the vicinity of Shunet, Nafukh and Khan-El Haramiyeh."

#### British Aerial Activities

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—British aviators were very active on Monday on the battle front in France, dropping 17 tons of bombs and bringing down 16 German airplanes and two balloons. The official statement on aviation issued tonight says:

"There was good visibility on Monday and our low-flying airplanes again were active. More than 17 tons of bombs were dropped and thousands of rounds were fired from the air at the enemy's infantry and other targets on the ground. Hostile aircraft also were active on the southern portion of our front, some of their two-seated machines firing at our troops with machine guns from low heights.

"Ten hostile aeroplanes were destroyed and six others driven down out of control. Another airplane was brought down within our lines by infantry. Two hostile balloons were destroyed by our airplanes. Eleven of our machines are missing.

"After dark our night-flying machines bombed enemy railway stations, billets, troops and transports, dropping many bombs on the Cambrai railway station, on the station south-east of Douai, on the railway line south of that town, as well as on other targets. All of our machines returned."

#### Features of Recent Battle

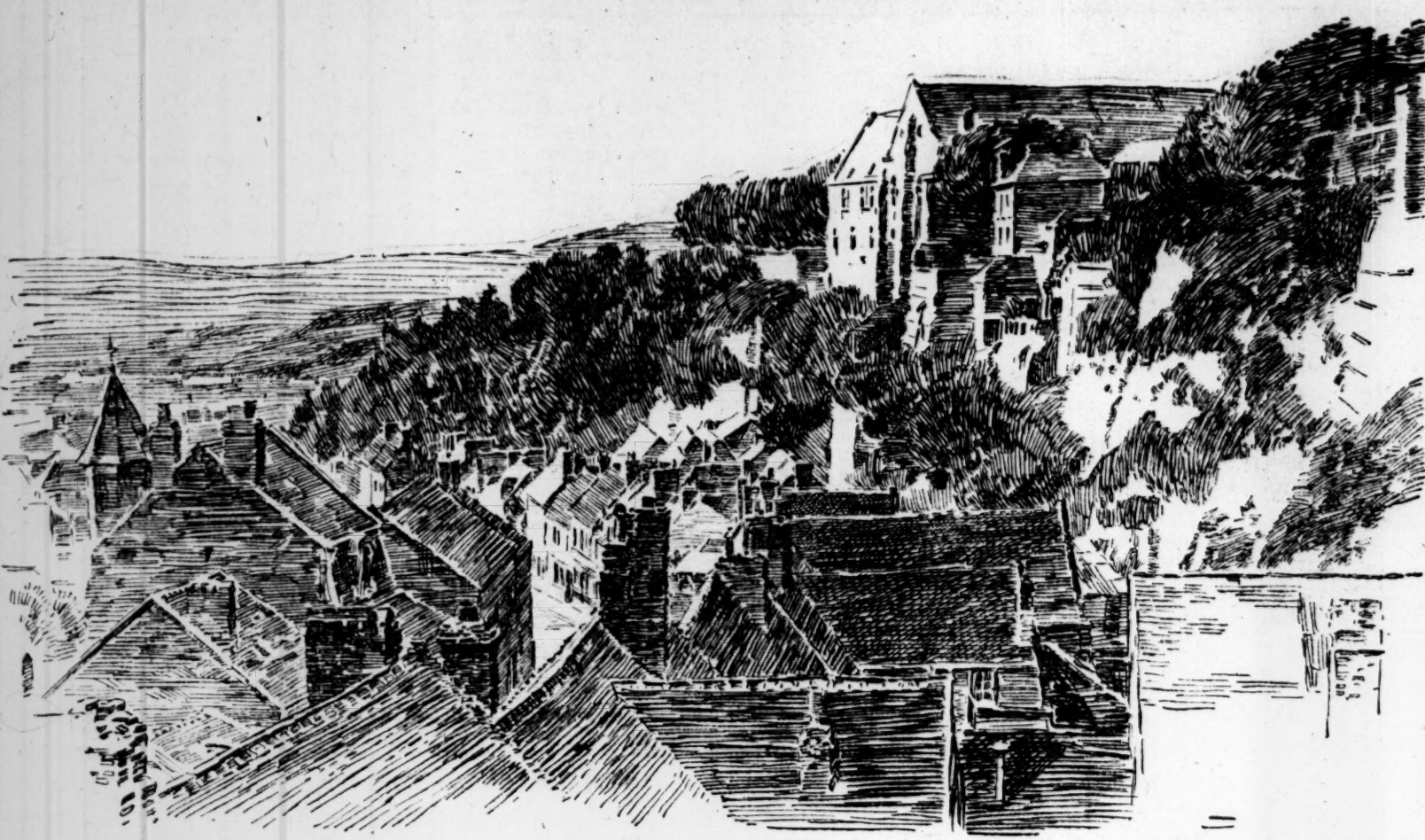
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—As stated yesterday in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Henry Rawlinson has not been given command of the old fifth army, aligned on the St. Quentin sector during the recent battle. The Daily Chronicle states today, however, that Sir Henry will be given an important command in the field which, it now says, will be the fourth army, into which certain elements of the fifth army have been absorbed.

General Gough, who commanded the fifth army, it adds, is temporarily unemployed. The latest reports indicate that the full mentioned in last night's cable continued throughout the day, and the army awaits the next thrust when the German heavy artillery is in position. The chief tactical feature of the recent battle, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by an expert, was the striking work of the German machine-gun companies. These companies went ahead with great rapidity, seized advanced sectors and covered the advance of the infantry before rushing on again. Their losses were heavy, but they performed admirable work. On the British side, among the striking features of the battle was the brilliant maneuvering of the third army, which, as previously stated, never budged, except in conformity with the retirement of the line further south.

At one period the maneuvering of the third army was so skillfully executed that the Germans made a terrific mass attack on the positions which General Byng's soldiers had already evacuated, thus disconcerting the entire movement. Another striking feat was that of Maj.-Gen. Sandeman Carey, who, with hastily mobilized forces of signallers, laborers, machine gunners, air mechanics and other elements, succeeded in closing a gap which he saw opening in the left of the fifth army and then holding the breach for some days. Again there was the brilliant work of Sir Ivor Maxse, an officer whose ideas have always been individual and original and whose system of defense in this battle was so successful that his portion of the line never moved until he had to retire in conformity with the rest of the line.

At home The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed the offensive has had an inspiring effect on labor. It was quite unnecessary



Montdidier

French town within the German salient where severe fighting has been taking place during the past few days

## SECRETARY BAKER ARRIVES IN ROME

Calls Upon Italian Premier and Visits General Zupelli — Is Given Warm Welcome

neighborhood of Ayette, which is now in our possession.

"Over 100 prisoners and three machine guns were captured by us."

"We secured a few prisoners yesterday through the enterprise in the neighborhood of Serre already reported."

"There is nothing further to report from the battle front."

"Lincolnshire troops raided the enemy's trenches northeast of Loos yesterday morning and captured 31 prisoners and a machine gun. Another successful raid in which we captured a few men was carried out by us last night northeast of Poelcappelle."

The War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement:

"The day passed quietly on the British front. There was no serious fighting on the French front."

The report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters in France last night says: "Except for minor enterprises which we carried out in the neighborhood of Serre and as a result of which we captured a German post, the day passed more quietly on the whole battle front."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Today's official statement follows:

"On the front between the Somme and the Oise there was increasing activity on the part of the artillery on both sides. South of Moreuil the enemy made a spirited attack against the French positions between Morisel and Mailly-Rameval. It was repulsed by the French fire, and the enemy was not able to gain a footing in the French defenses, except at a single point."

"A German effort north of Rellot was broken up by the French fire. Last night the French carried out a local operation on the slopes north of Piemont, in the course of which our troops enlarged their position appreciably and took 60 prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

"On March 31 and April 1 French aerial squadrons threw down 12,000 kilograms of projectiles on railways, communications and towns. Chaunoy, Noyon, and so forth. A large fire was observed in the railway station at Chaunoy. German cantonnements in the region of Rove were bombed with many projectiles and attacked with machine guns from a low elevation. French pursuit planes were engaged in many fights, in the course of which eight airplanes were brought down. Two others were put out of action."

The War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement:

"The day was marked by quite spirited artillery fighting, particularly between Montdidier and Lassigny. Our batteries caught under their fire enemy concentrations east of Cantigny. A strong German reconnaissance, attacked by our troops on the left bank of the Oise, southwest of Servais, was repulsed."

"In the Woivre and upper Alsace enemy attacks were without result."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The War Office issued a statement on Tuesday which reads as follows: "Our patrols were active in the Tonale area and in Val Arsa, capturing a few prisoners. In Giudaria and east of Ponte Della Frula enemy parties were driven back by rifle fire."

"Along the whole front there has been slight artillery activity. Bad weather has hindered aerial activity."

CATHEDRAL AT NOYON REPORTED ON FIRE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The cathedral at Noyon is on fire, according to a semi-official statement from Berlin. The blaze is attributed by the Germans to the French bombardment.

The cathedral at Noyon is one of the most beautiful French examples of the transition style of architecture of the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries. Round and pointed arches are used throughout the building, and the two western towers, which are unfinished, are 200 feet high.

GERMAN IN DES MOINES SCHOOL

DES MOINES, Ia.—Teaching of German in Des Moines High School will be discontinued at the close of the present school year, according to a decision of the Board of Education made public today.

sentiments expressed everywhere for America and Americans."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador and was received by General Zupelli, Minister of War; Francesco Nitti, Minister of the Treasury; Signor Vachelli, head of the division of the general staff; Robert P. Perkins, and the personnel of the American Embassy and Consulate.

In greeting the Secretary, the Premier said that he spoke in the name of the Italian Government and people who were so closely connected with the United States in the past through emigration and now were linked indissolubly in a sacred alliance.

Later Secretary Baker visited General Zupelli, the Minister of War, and discussed the military situation with him at length.

Signor Nitti called upon Secretary Baker and renewed the acquaintance formed in America. Secretary Baker said he was greatly touched by the warmth of the welcome extended to him in Italy. In the evening he had dinner with Ambassador Page and the staff of the American Embassy.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)

The American Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, accompanied by the members of his staff, arrived at the Italian Army headquarters this morning.

He was joined here by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, who came from Rome, and Maj.-Gen. Eben Swift, head of the American Military Mission to Italy.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Page called on General Diaz, the Secretary remaining for an extended talk with the Italian commander-in-chief. Later, General Diaz entertained Secretary Baker, Ambassador Page and General Swift at luncheon. General Diaz spoke in high terms of the American troops and Ambassador Page referred to the strong bonds of friendship existing between America and Italy and the desire of the United States to do everything that would contribute to the winning of the common cause.

VENICE (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—The deplorable condition of Venice, left so by the evacuation of two-thirds of its population and the destruction of many of its churches and buildings by aerial bombardments, was witnessed today by Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War.

Mr. Baker and Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, had stopped at the headquarters of the third Italian army on their way to Venice to call on the Duke of Aosta. The meeting between the duke and Mr. Baker was most cordial, the duke personally explaining to the American Secretary the present military situation and the outlook.

Admiral Marzolo, naval commander of Venice, sent his chief-of-staff and the admiral's barge to convey the American party to Venice. The trip was through the Venetian lagoons, which afforded a view of the region flooded by the Italian military engineers in order to hold back the enemy's advance.

The Secretary noted the defensive armor of sandbags with which all the world monuments of the city were covered. He also went through the interior of the Doge's Palace now stripped of most of its precious paintings and presenting the appearance of a citadel.

Before leaving for Rome, Secretary Baker authorized the following statement:

"I have been deeply interested in the military activity of the Italian Army and regret for prevented my seeing the marvelous engineering works constructed by them in the rugged mountain country through which their line runs. Nothing could exceed the hospitality with which my visit has been received and it has been made possible for me to see a great deal in a short time."

"The relations between the Italian Army and people and the Americans here are most sympathetic and cordial and it gave me pleasure to express the appreciation of America for the splendid loyalty of Italy to the common cause and to reciprocate the warm

## UNITED STATES AND SWISS COMPACT

Owing to Failure of Switzerland to Get Germany's Consent for Grain Transfer, America Will Make Extra Efforts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In endeavoring to protect neutral European nations from the consequences of the German submarine warfare, the United States is preparing to go even further than its original promises to keep Switzerland supplied with food, and if necessary will allow that country to take grain through France, it is understood here today. The grain supplied from France also, it is said, is to be replaced by the United States.

Switzerland has failed to get Germany's consent for grain to be landed at Cete for transfer to her needy population. The grain is ready and ships have been provided. In view of the needs of the Swiss and of the attitude of Germany, the United States will try to carry out the agreement by other means. The German attitude has delayed the program of shipments to Switzerland by approximately 90,000 tons.

Vigorous attempts to prevent commercial agreements of any kind between the United States and European neutrals are being made by Germany, according to information received here. Efforts even have gone so far as the sinking of Spanish steamers carrying grain to Spain and it has been reported in cable dispatches that submarines have been placed around Spanish harbors. It is thought here the same policy was pursued with Holland and it is believed threats have been made against the Scandinavian countries.

## ENGLISH PRAISE FOR INDUSTRIAL TREATY

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The treaty of industrial peace between labor and capital in the United States, The Times says in an editorial, coincides appropriately with the military decision to bring the American forces in France at once into the battlefield among their British and French comrades in arms.

"Both moves," the editorial continues, "show the determination of the United States to put all its strength into the struggle. The effect of the peace treaty will be watched here with keen interest and with the earnest hope that it may be more successful than the corresponding agreement concluded in our own war industries three years ago."

"A hopeful feature of the American treaty is the spirit out of which it comes and that it is due to an actual condition of affairs. The issue and nature of the conflict are understood as they never have before. The fate of Russia, the accumulated evidence of German designs, the revelations of German character and conduct and the present military situation have opened the eyes of all men."

"The whole atmosphere at the present moment is different from that in which the war has been carried on during the past three years. At the back of our failure to keep the industrial treaty made in March, 1915, and of innumerable other failures have been the general complacency about the war and over-confidence in the result born of ignorance and government reticence. A grand change recently has set in. Even those self-appointed outside advisers of 'labor' who consistently have fostered suspicion, ill-will and strife are now deprecating strikes and declaring them inopportune."

"The American industrial treaty comes into the world at this solemn moment of world-wide suspense and we do not doubt that it is an expression of real intention of both sides. That is the best augury for its success."

CAMBRIDGE CHIEF NAMED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Mayor Quinn of this city appointed Capt. John J. McBride of Station 2 to be chief of police Tuesday night and the appointment was confirmed by the City Council under a suspension of the rules. A budget of \$2,005,761.24 was passed by the council after considerable discussion.

YOUNGSTOWN BRIBERY CHARGE

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Seven members of the City Council, indicted on bribery charges, will give a preliminary hearing tomorrow. They are charged with soliciting money in connection with the awarding of franchises.

LAND IS SOUGHT FOR LABOR OF PRISONERS

BOSTON, Mass.—County Commissioners Kimball and Grosvenor of Essex, and numerous sheriffs appeared before the committee on counties today, in support of a bill authorizing county commissioners to purchase or lease land for the purpose of improvement and cultivation by the labor of prisoners from jails and houses of correction. They were all opposed to including a provision for use of the prisoners "for domestic purposes." Henry J. Sterling was against leaving any opportunity open for the exploitation of prison labor by private individuals.

CITY PLANS WAR GARDENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MISSOULA, Mont.—War gardening will be done this year in the city schools of Missoula. The trustees have decided to employ a skilled gardener to oversee the work in the general schools.

## MOUNTED POLICE ACTIVE FOR WAR

Many Canadians Went Into Overseas Service—Prohibition Given Credit for Good Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A considerable decrease in the strength of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, owing to enlistments for overseas service, is shown in the annual report tabled in the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council.

Commissioner Perry of Regina states that at the end of September last, the force consisted of 53 officers, 603 non-commissioned officers and constables and 675 horses. As compared with the same date a year earlier this represents a decrease of four officers, 137 non-commissioned officers and constables and 129 horses. The decrease in the force, Commissioner Perry states, is due to war conditions. Not less than 234 members of the force took their discharge on the expiration of their terms of service, or by purchase, and the majority of them enlisted for overseas service. He observes that owing to the shortage of labor and the high wages paid it will be difficult to replace these men.

Reference is made in the report to an offer made by Commissioner Perry to Sir Robert Borden to provide a mounted police regiment for overseas service. Sir Robert, in his reply, stated that he had submitted the proposal to the imperial authorities who replied that no additional cavalry units were required at that time. He added that if cavalry were required at a later date, it was his intention to send a regiment of mounted police.

Commenting on the release of the mounted police from civil duties, because of the expiration of the agreements between the Dominion Government and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the report draws attention to the fact that the military duties assumed include the maintenance of a patrol along 900 miles of international boundary, and the supervision of enemy nationalities. In regard to the latter work, the report states that many investigations are being made every day of the alleged activities of alien enemies, and, although the results are usually negative, they are beneficial in that they show that enemy aliens are subject to a close watch.

Testimony in support of the claim that beneficial results follow the introduction of prohibition is given in the report, which states that the conditions in Alberta and Saskatchewan were satisfactory as far as law and order were concerned when the force discontinued police duties. In comparison with previous years there was a material decrease in crime, especially in crimes of violence and in horse and cattle stealing.

"Many reasons may be given for these satisfactory conditions," says Commissioner Perry, "but in my opinion the Prohibitory Liquor Law in force in both provinces is the principal one."

ARTILLERY RANGE LOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—A tract of 2700 acres of land has been set apart at Gastonia, near Charlotte and Camp Greene, for an artillery range.

HOLEPROOF HOSE FOR BOYS

Are strong, sturdy and practical. They are unsurpassed in wearing qualities and are therefore most economical.

If you have never tried Holeproof, do so today and rid yourself of darning worries.

Holeproof Hose carry the strongest possible guarantee. Absolute satisfaction or replaced free.

Boys, ages 6 to 8—

3 pairs.....\$1.20

6 pairs.....\$2.35

Boys, 8½ to 11—

3 pairs.....\$1.45

6 pairs.....\$2.85

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Delivered Free Anywhere in New England

Sole Boston Agents

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GLORIOUS CALIFORNIA NATIVE FLOWER SEEDS

GROW ANYWHERE

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ROSEEDS

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POLICE WANTED

For the Metropolitan Park Police Force

Eligible: 21 to 35 years of age.

Pay:—First year, \$653; second year, \$1035; third year, \$1135; fourth year, \$1235; fifth year, \$1335.

Uniforms free; police pension system.

Permanent employment for those who pass physical and mental tests. Apply in person to Superintendent Herbert W. West, Police Station, Charles River Dam, Boston, on April 9th and 10th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"Priscilla's Minuet"

Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delivery appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

WM. M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributors, Boston, Mass.

OSTERMOOR the "form-fit" MATTRESS

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Never put off till tomorrow the savings you should start today.

Send for Circular. A Savings Bank Account by Mail.

HOME SAVINGS BANK INCORPORATED 1880.

15 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.



EVENTS LEADING  
TO SPANISH CRISISCabinet Patched Up at King's  
Request, Following Resigna-  
tions Induced by Shiftings of  
Political LeaningsBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Rarely has a govern-  
mental crisis been projected in  
more extraordinary circumstances  
than this last one at Madrid, leading  
to an almost instantaneous recon-  
struction of the Cabinet, which was in  
strong contrast with the very pro-  
tracted and wearisome negotiations  
that were endured when the Garcia  
Prieto government was being formed.  
A crisis of some kind was expected  
for some time, and there have been  
almost daily rumors of it, but it was  
not anticipated that it would emanate  
from the quarter where it did come  
from at last, nor was it thought that  
it would be so easily surmounted,  
even though the present slight recon-  
struction cannot be regarded as any-  
thing more than a purely temporary  
measure.

It was the general expectation that  
as soon as the elections were com-  
pleted Senor Garcia Prieto would hand  
in his resignation, and as to what  
would happen after that there were  
many speculations, much depending  
on the result of the said elections. The  
effect of the recent sudden develop-  
ment, and the slight reconstructive  
process that has had to be gone  
through, may be to give a little addi-  
tional temporary solidity to the Cab-  
inet and delay the final decision of the  
Premier.

The latter has, however, frequently  
stated that his mandate was only to  
carry the affairs of the State through  
the crisis of an acute character which  
presented itself last autumn, and then,  
after a general election, to resign.

As to the recent reconstruction, the  
decision of the two Regionalists to  
leave the Government took their col-  
leagues by the most complete sur-  
prise. Senores Ventosa and Rodes  
have been subjected for many weeks  
past to the strongest criticism from  
the United Left to which they had  
been supposed to be allied, and it was  
plainly remarked that they had be-  
trayed the cause by taking seats in  
such a mixed ministry as this with-  
out exacting any pledges from their  
ministerial colleagues concerning the  
demands of the Parliamentary Assem-  
bly that met first at Barcelona and  
afterwards at Madrid.

Of this Assembly, both Senor Ven-  
tosa and Senor Rodes were members,  
and both called for a remodelled con-  
stitution in which the powers of the  
crown should be curtailed and those  
of Parliament enhanced. The two  
ministers excused their action in join-  
ing the Ministry when Senor Garcia  
Prieto was in the most desperate dif-  
ficulties of construction, by saying that  
they could exert strong influences on  
behalf of their views and those of the  
parties with which they were associ-  
ated if they were little in the Cabinet,  
but, once there, very little was heard  
of their views.

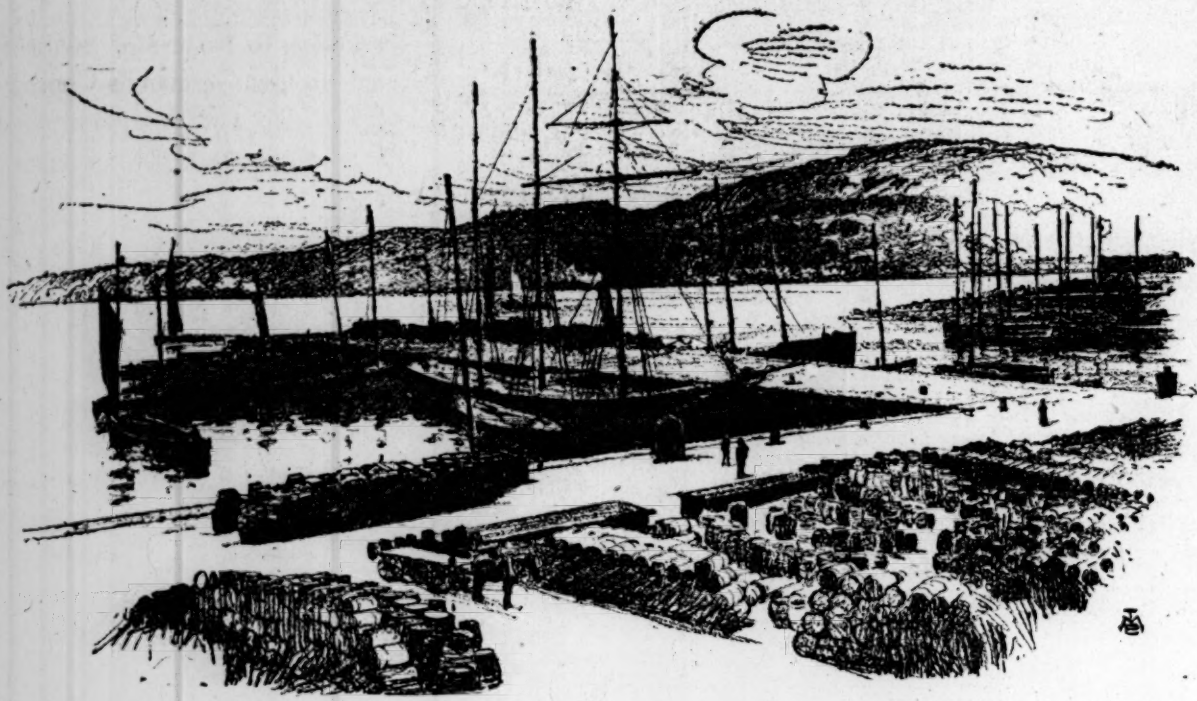
It was announced that Senor Rodes  
had developed monarchical tendencies,  
and the application of military law in  
certain places and at the instigation  
of a strongly reactionary War Min-  
ister took place while they were in the  
Cabinet, and so far as the outside  
public knew, without any strong pro-  
test on their part. For Senor Ventosa,  
the Finance Minister, there was at any  
rate this to be said, that he and his  
department were engaged in national  
business of extreme consequence, be-  
ing the final carrying through of the  
commercial agreement with America.  
It would have been most unfortunate  
if these negotiations had been inter-  
rupted.

For Senor Rodes, Minister of Educa-  
tion, there was, on the other hand,  
an educational department has seemed to  
be completely hung up of late, and  
ministers and politicians do not even  
make any pretense at bringing about  
reforms, while Senor Rodes had also  
the extreme discomfort of sitting in  
the ministerial councils when his  
friend Marcelino Domingo, the Barce-  
lona Republican, for whom he had  
acted as advocate and whose cause he  
had pleaded with previous govern-  
ments in burning and threatening  
words, was being sent to prison again  
in circumstances deeply aggravating  
to the parties of the Left.

Besides all this, Senor Cambo, the  
Regionalist leader, though not a mem-  
ber of the Government was known to  
be exerting extreme pressure on the  
premier in many ways, and had openly  
declared that in certain circumstances  
he would withdraw Senores Ventosa  
and Rodes from the ministry and pre-  
cipitate a crisis. Whether he could  
really have done so or not is, however,  
doubtful. Some say that the consid-  
erable number of seats won by the  
Regionalists at the elections stiffened  
his attitude and made him aggressive.

However that may be, the other min-  
isters expected no trouble from their  
Regionalist colleagues at the time that  
the crisis was actually sprung upon  
them. The elections for the chamber  
had just been completed, and a cabi-  
net council was held at which much  
important business had to be trans-  
acted. This was duly accomplished  
without difficulty, and the ministers,  
considering the sitting at an end, had  
all risen from their places when  
Senores Ventosa and Rodes somewhat  
hesitatingly observed that there was  
something they wished to say.

Then they added that the program  
of the Parliamentary Assembly of  
Barcelona, referring to constitutional  
reform, ought to be put before the  
Cortes. Every one of the other min-  
isters, so it is declared, uttered ex-  
clamations of surprise and plainly in-  
dicated their complete dissent from  
the idea. Thereupon the two Region-



The pier, Stornoway, looking to Gallow Hill

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD LEVERHULME  
PURCHASES LEWISStornoway, Capital of Scottish  
Island, Extends Welcome to  
New Owner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The news that  
Lord Leverhulme had purchased the  
island of Lewis from Lieut.-Col. Dun-  
can Matheson was the first intimation  
to many people that the property was  
in the market. A visit paid to the  
Outer Hebrides over 30 years ago ap-  
pears to have lingered pleasantly in  
the memory of Lord Leverhulme, and  
a second journey to Lewis last year  
seems to have dispelled none of its  
charm. The conclusion of the matter  
was that his lordship bought the is-  
land, and comes into possession next  
Whitsunday.

Lewis and Harris, the Long Island,  
or the Lews, as they are called, to-  
gether form the largest portion of the  
old, broken chain of islands that make  
up the Outer Hebrides. Between them  
and the New World, where many an  
islesman has found a second home,  
lies the restless waste of  
the Atlantic Ocean. Eastward stretch  
the turbulent waters of the Minch,  
and in the blue distance rise the hills  
of the mainland, while southward, in  
the opalescent haze of the horizon, are  
seen the rocky peaks of Skye.

Stornoway, the capital of the Lewis,  
is a center of the Scottish fishing  
trade, and in the short season, which  
commences in June, the little town is  
a hive of industry. Any summer eve-  
ning after the sun has sunk in purp-  
le and scarlet glory in the west, the fish-  
ing fleet may be seen stealing silently  
out of the land-locked harbor, making  
for the open sea and the night's fish-  
ing. And when the sun has risen again  
in the wide heavens, scattering the  
mist and bathing the somber peat pools  
in golden light, the harbor is once  
again alive with activity. Boats are  
discharging their glittering cargoes.  
Overhead the seagulls circle and  
scream, and bare-headed fisher lasses  
are working with incredible rapidity  
round the great fish troughs, cleaning  
the fish and tossing them into the  
waiting barrels. On a beautifully  
wooded hill overlooking the harbor  
stands the Castle, a spacious, modern  
mansion surrounded with trim lawns  
and gardens gay with flowers. The  
woods, the only trees on the island,  
were planted at great cost, and in  
early summer the sweet scent of the  
rowan blossoms is borne on the salty  
wind, and in autumn the berry clus-  
ters thread the woods with scarlet.

Lewis, for the most part, is a mod-  
erately fertile, low-lying peat moss,  
riddled with innumerable somber  
loughs, and pierced by long arms of the  
sea. The population live in little  
villages that cluster along the sea-  
shore. Most of the men are crofters,  
or crofter-fishermen who work on the  
Scottish herring boats. Others  
own boats and follow the herring  
fishing in the Minch. And as the  
royal naval reserve has a depot at  
Stornoway, many of the men have  
been trained in either the special re-  
serve or the naval reserve. The un-  
married women chiefly work as her-  
ring-gutters in the season, and follow  
the fishing-boats round the coast as  
far south as Yarmouth, in Norfolk.

The cottages about Stornoway are  
stone-built and solid, but over the  
greater part of the island they are  
still wretched hovels, clay-floored  
and chimneyless, with the heavy peat  
smoke hovering uncertainly above  
a hole in the roof, and curling lazily  
through any convenient crack in the  
thatch. It is still no unusual  
thing to find the cattle penned at one  
end of the cottage while the family  
occupy the other. The people are  
Gaelic-speaking, with all the Celtic  
love of beauty and an innate thirst  
for learning. In Stornoway an ex-  
cellent school was established, many  
years ago, by a public-spirited native.  
Not so long ago, the story goes, it  
was common to see some barefooted  
youngster sent from a "lone shieling"  
to the Nicholson Institute in Storno-  
way, to get his schooling, painfully  
climbing the staircase, clinging with  
both hands to the bannister, so strange  
was it to be mounting in this  
fashion, and so insecure the per-  
formance.

The most remarkable features in  
Lewis are the famous standing stones  
of Callernish. Fifteen or twenty  
miles across the moors from Stornoway

you come upon them, set on a wild  
plateau overlooking the waters of  
Loch Roag, vast, upright slabs of  
weatherbeaten, lichen-covered stone,  
sentinels of a forgotten past. What  
their origin is, no man knows. Some  
believe them to be of Columbian  
origin, because they are set in the  
form of a Latin cross with a halo  
encircling the arms. Others believe  
them to be of Norse origin, as similar,  
smaller, standing stones are found in  
many parts of Iceland, and seasons  
come and go, the peat moss creeps a  
little higher up their gaunt shafts, the  
salt winds buffet, and the sunshine  
warms the weathered stone, and still  
they hug their secret.

Lewis, like all the Hebridean isles,  
holds memories of Prince Charles,  
though the cottage where he lodged,  
a fugitive in his native land, has now  
been removed. It was from South  
Uist that he set sail with the intrepid  
and cultured Flora Macdonald, when  
they escaped from the outer islands  
and took their perilous course across  
the wild hills of Skye. It is said the  
prince quickly forgot his benefactress,  
and in later years showed no grate-  
tude to the woman who risked her  
life to save him.

So the old order changes in Lewis.  
Macleods have given place to Mac-  
kenzie of Seaforth, and at the time  
of the Mar Rising, in 1715, the prop-  
erty was confiscated by the crown, but  
it was afterwards purchased and  
transferred again to the Seaforth  
family, and later was sold to Mr.  
James Matheson. Now Lord Lever-  
hulme, looking about for a quiet spot  
in which to rest at times from the  
hurly-burly of a busy life, remembers  
the far-off Hebrides—and the sequel  
has already been told. What the  
islanders think of the bargain is best  
shown by the cordial message of wel-  
come sent to Lord Leverhulme by the  
town council of Stornoway.

ZIONIST COMMISSION  
WELCOMED IN LEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—The Leeds Joint  
Zionist Council recently entertained  
in Leeds members of the Zionist com-  
mission which, under the auspices of  
the British Government is shortly to  
set out for Palestine. A luncheon was  
arranged in honor of the guests, and  
in the afternoon a conference was  
held at which a resolution pledging  
financial support to the Zionist move-  
ment was carried. Major Behrens  
presided and in his opening address  
explained that the object of the con-  
ference was to give information re-  
garding the present position of the  
Zionist movement, and its prospects in  
Palestine.

Mr. S. Marks, secretary of the Lon-  
don bureau, paid a tribute to the Jew-  
ish pioneers in Palestine. Already,  
in Palestine, he said, there was a  
large Jewish settlement, with a politi-  
cal system in the making. Consider-  
able educational facilities were also  
available. Consular reports, he said,  
for some years past had commented  
on the economic penetration of Pales-  
tine which was going on, and in 1912  
the German consul had expressed  
alarm at the extent of the movement.  
These facts, he said, had been pre-  
sented to the Government, and the re-  
sult was that last November the Gov-  
ernment made their declaration favor-  
ing Palestine as a national home for  
the Jews. Zionists, Mr. Marks said,  
desired to enter Palestine not as con-  
querors, but as spiritual leaders.

Mr. Nahum Sokolow, one of the  
leaders of the Zionist movement, said  
organized Zionist opinion favored the  
establishment of Palestine as a crown  
colony under the protection of Great  
Britain. No conflict, he said, existed  
between the political interests of  
Great Britain and the Zionists. They  
had also been assured, Mr. Sokolow  
said, that the French Government  
would in no way interfere with Zion-  
ist aspirations in regard to Palestine,  
and were pledged to their support.  
Further, an important member of  
French Jewry, he said, would accom-  
pany the commission to the Holy  
Land. Mr. Sokolow alluded to the  
proposal to establish a Hebrew uni-  
versity in Jerusalem, and said such a  
scheme aroused enthusiasm in every  
Jewish heart. The Turk, Mr. Sokolow  
declared, would soon be driven out of  
Palestine by the prowess of British  
arms, and the Turk never regained  
anything he had once lost, while Great  
Britain never gave up anything she  
had gained.

In the evening a mass meeting was  
held in the Theater Royal, when the  
position of the Zionist movement was  
again explained to a large audience  
by various speakers.

## LETTERS

The Country Rather Than Dr. Muck  
To the Editor of The Christian Sci-  
ence Monitor:

"Defend us from our friends" should  
be the cry of those sponsors of the  
orchestra leader to some of our local  
press in their endeavor to explain  
and apologize for the situation of these  
people as it stood when Dr. Muck was  
apprehended. Do not these editors  
see that, for these friends for whom  
they speak, they are putting their pa-  
triotism in the second place? Of what  
account is a series of concerts beside  
the duty of the hour? Allow that the  
Boston Symphony Orchestra was the  
finest, and the leader the best in the  
world: it is still a local matter and  
only concerned a few thousand ticket  
holders. We don't want the stigma  
of provincialism or something worse,  
disloyalty, on our city or State by an  
argument that we might lose the as-  
sembly of artists and that the chief  
sponsor would give up his financial  
assistance if public clamor did not  
cease. We can and should give the  
concerts up if we cannot have a body  
of men who would stick to the work  
they were hired to do. If one of our  
largest states thinks it proper to say  
"no teacher in its schools unless a  
citizen," it is time Boston said "no  
orchestra shall contain enemy aliens."

As to the right of the public to criti-  
cize, so long as Dr. Muck kept to his  
professional duties the ticket holders  
were the only ones concerned in criti-  
cizing or applauding him. If he has  
gone outside his professional work and  
has done things detrimental to the  
public good, the public have a right  
to express themselves, not only as to  
him but also his sponsors, especially  
after a charge has been made by the  
Government, and some editors have  
put business before loyalty on the  
sponsors.

Unfortunately we have also had pro-  
German partisans in the pulpit. The  
public outside the church need pay  
little attention to internal disputes or  
differences within those bodies over  
their doctrinal or other society mat-  
ters; but because of the prominence  
of the church, and especially because  
the public have indirectly helped to  
support it by exemption of its prop-  
erty from taxation, if its activities  
tend to injure the public welfare, then  
the public has a right to take sides  
against the offenders.

If the Government sustains its  
charge against the doctor, the least the  
public can expect is that the sponsors  
of this individual should emulate the  
action of the skipper Disko Troop in  
that well-known story of Kipling's  
"Captains Courageous," who when he  
found he was mistaken threw up his  
hands and exclaimed, "I wuz mistook,  
I wuz mistook in my judgements; don't  
rub it in, boys, I wuz mistook."

No one wants to rub it in, for we  
want to believe that the parties di-  
rectly involved feel more keenly than  
anyone any betrayal of confidence;  
but we do expect they also will be as  
manly as the captain. Even as one  
the fisherman, the whole crew were  
incredulous, so in this "Ship of State,  
America," all or most all loyal Ameri-  
cans have been fooled by this insidi-  
ous propaganda of German kultur. In  
our schoolbooks, colleges, commerce  
and industry, local and national gov-  
ernment, and alien press, ambassa-  
dors and attaches we find its traces.  
An orchestra of American citizens and  
self-supporting might be the better  
for our development.  
(Signed) WILLIAM C. HUNNEMAN,  
Boston, April 2, 1918.

## FOOD PRICES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The February  
issue of the Labor Gazette, in a para-  
graph on the course of retail prices of  
food in the United Kingdom, states  
that the prices of nearly all the prin-  
cipal articles of food are now under  
control, and showed little average  
change during January. The prices of  
fish and eggs, which are uncontrolled  
commodities, were affected by the  
shortage of meat and bacon, fish espe-  
cially showing a marked advance in  
price since Jan. 1. The retail prices  
of fish, the Gazette states, were  
brought under control during the  
month, and on Feb. 1 fish was, in most  
cases, at the maximum prices per-  
mitted. The price of eggs fluctuated  
considerably, but taken all over the  
prices remained about the same on

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Screens and Every purpose  
SEEDS for Lawn and Garden; also  
Tools, Sprays, Insecticides, etc.  
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124 Summer Street, BOSTON

Feb. 1 as a month earlier, whereas in  
ordinary years there is a fall in the  
price of eggs during January. The  
prices of eggs and fish, the Gazette  
continues, were more than three times  
as high as in July, 1914, part of the  
rise being, however, attributable to  
seasonable causes, while granulated  
sugar has nearly trebled in price since  
that date. There have been advances  
in the prices of bacon and imported  
meat amounting to about 140 per cent,  
while for British meat, milk, butter,  
cheese and tea increases averaging  
about 90 to 110 per cent are recorded.  
For margarine the increase as com-  
pared with July, 1914, was 67 per cent,  
and flour and bread at their present  
subsidized prices cost over 50 per cent  
more than in the pre-war period. The  
average advance in the price of pota-  
toes was nearly 50 per cent in the  
large towns, and 25 per cent in the  
smaller places.

SIR ARTHUR YAPP  
ON Y. M. C. A. WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An account of  
the work of the Y. M. C. A. was given  
recently to a meeting of press rep-  
resentatives by Sir Arthur Yapp. He  
stated that each of the Y. M. C. A.  
huts was to have a potato and cab-  
bage patch attached to it, and they  
also intended to rear rabbits and poultry,  
which would be fed largely on  
waste. They had taken two experi-  
mental farms, one in Dorset and the  
other in Suffolk, where they were going  
to train discharged sailors and  
soldiers in the production of food,  
particularly of potatoes.

During the 12 months ended last  
November, the Y. M. C. A. had placed  
in situations 5329 men. In January,  
8708 inquiries had been made at the  
tiny place of the International Hospi-  
tality League in Trafalgar Square; and  
at the hut on the Tivoli site there  
had been 8835 inquiries, chiefly by  
colonial soldiers and men on leave.  
In 100 factories in munition areas,  
200,000 workers had been supplied  
with food for 24 hours by the Y. M.  
C. A. They had also instituted a foot-  
ball league of 48 clubs at munition  
works.

The overseas work of the Y. M. C. A.  
had been greatly extended. They had  
huts at Salonika, in Switzerland, at  
The Hague and at Rotterdam, and big  
developments were required in Egypt  
and Palestine. A permanent holiday  
camp was urgently needed in Pales-  
tine to accommodate 2500 men, and  
the cost would be about £20,000. They  
had been asked to provide comforts  
for their forces in Egypt and Pales-  
tine, and £70,000 was needed for this  
purpose. There were already six huts  
in Jerusalem and others on the hills  
around the city.

They were extending their opera-  
tions to the troops of Italy, Belgium  
and France, and similar work was  
needed for Chinese coolies, Portuguese  
and Indian labor battalions. The Y.  
M. C. A. fund for this work had now  
reached the total of £1,900,000. They  
had had, however, to carry on an  
enormous business without any capi-  
tal and they had an overdraft at the  
bank of £400,000.



SHAMPOO is highly recommended.  
It has all the advantages of a pure coconut  
oil shampoo with the added qualities of refined  
and lustrous hair. Use it as often as you wish,  
after the dust of the day or to remove surplus  
oil and the results will be highly satisfactory.  
It is a thorough cleanser, yet so mild that its  
frequent use is harmless.

Monitor readers from coast to coast write  
most enthusiastic letters about it.  
If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly show  
him this advertisement and ask him to order a  
dozen or more. \$4.00 per dozen, sent prepaid.  
Until your dealer can supply you, order from us.  
Large bottles 50¢, 50¢ bottles \$2.00, sent prepaid.  
The following large city dealers sell it.  
BOSTON—Filene's.  
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Brook, Carson-Pirie-Scott Co.  
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.  
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.  
MINNEAPOLIS—The Dayton Co., L. S. Don-  
alson Co.  
TULSA—The Pettit Stores.  
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.  
PORTLAND, Ore.—Oils, Wortman & King,  
and hundreds of dealers in smaller cities.

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from us and see what a superior article EVERY  
WEEK SHAMPOO really is. We accept cur-  
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77-61 Franklin St.,  
Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES AS  
A FREIGHT CARRIERAppearance of Notice in Colom-  
bia Papers Regular Service  
Has Been Started Shows New  
Function Is Being Assumed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA, S. A.—  
When on Feb. 13 there appeared in  
the papers of Cartagena, Colombia,  
a notice that the Panama Railroad  
Steamship Line would carry freight  
to Cristobal, Canal Zone, destined for  
New York, and at a rate favorable to  
induce shipments, it was realized here  
that the United States Government  
was assuming a new function, namely  
as a regular freight carrier.

The shipments, of course, will be  
small, as in this instance but one  
boat, a weekly boat, the Caribbean,  
plying between Cristobal and Colom-  
bian ports, and engaged in the cattle  
trade, is being used and the intention  
is that merchandise shall be carried  
only in what has been heretofore un-  
used space. But it is from this small  
beginning that, it is said, the United  
States Government officials hope to  
build up an important trade.

It cannot be supposed that, with the  
present overtaxed shipping facilities  
of the United States, much can be ac-  
complished at present, but by offering  
to the shippers of South America the  
facilities now at hand, the Govern-  
ment hopes, it is understood, to start  
an enterprise which can be increased  
as the shipping to Europe is released.

## STANDARDIZATION IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amster-  
dam).—At the recent general meeting  
of the Berlin Union of Businesses  
dealing in special lines, reference was  
made to the efforts of the Standard  
Committee of German Industry aim-  
ing at the introduction of the so-  
called "standard types" in all  
branches of industry during the transi-  
tion period after the war. The man-  
ufacture of standard cloths, standard  
stuffs, and so forth, is proposed, be-  
cause, according to the views of the  
promoters of this project, consider-  
able economies can thus be effected  
in raw materials, labor, and so forth.  
All the members of the union were  
unanimous in rejecting the project on  
the ground that such a restriction  
would be detrimental to business and  
especially to export.

CAMMEYER  
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit  
34th St. New YorkOnly a  
Spendthrift

None but spendthrifts  
are utterly regardless of  
how they spend their  
money. The great  
majority of us buy things  
carefully with the thought  
of getting the biggest  
possible return for the  
outlay.

Cammeyer Shoes may  
not be favored by  
spendthrifts, but to all  
others they have the  
double appeal of highest  
quality at lowest cost.

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47-51 WEST 34TH ST.Branch de Luxe  
381 Fifth Avenue, New YorkOther Branch  
645-649 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

## \$5 Help save the song bird

The song birds will prove a very  
great asset in the present money  
crisis. They have millions of bushels of  
grain annually. It is your duty  
to protect them. Furnish them  
homes for raising their young  
this spring. You will be re-  
warded a thousand fold. They will  
live on your grounds and garden  
and sing to you and gladden your heart with  
their beautiful songs.

A DODSON BIRD HOUSE  
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tiful colored bird picture free. Write today to  
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## RUSSIA NOT GIVING WAY TO GERMANY

Events Appear to Be Shaping for a Genuine Bolshevik Resistance—New Army Drilling—Food Hidden or Burned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—News from Russia, The Christian Science Monitor learns in an authoritative quarter, indicates that Germany may have a tough problem there before long. Events appear to be blowing up for a genuine Bolshevik resistance to the Germans, however unlikely it may be to lay undue stress on this in the meantime.

Against Nikolai Lenin's strong opposition, the appointment of officers has been made the business of the commander-in-chief instead of being by election. The drilling of a new army is genuinely in progress for the first time for many months. In short, Leon Trotsky's militant right wing is hardening and consolidating its position.

Mr. Berthelot's military mission to Rumania is now in Moscow busy giving the Trotsky Bolshevik information and assistance which they are now happy to accept as the A B C of resisting the invader.

On top of all this, the Germans, on taking Odessa, which was reputed to be one vast barn of wheat, did it almost without a single ear of grain, and there are other startling indications that the food possibilities of South Russia are partly mythical at any rate. Where is the grain? Buried by the peasants or burnt. The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

This is an unpleasant finding for Austria, especially. Austria, which many think is approaching the end of her tether. There are many grounds for thinking that within the next month or so Austria must attack Italy or Italy attack Austria, and either way does not at the moment appeal to Austria.

### German Note to Russia

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German Government has addressed a note to the Russian Government in which it says that German and Austrian deserters at Moscow are threatening to take forcible possession of the Swedish and Danish consulates, in the same manner that they have taken possession of lodgings for war prisoners.

"They are endeavoring by violence," says the note, "to put these prisoners into the Red Guard. The civil and military authorities at Moscow are said to be powerless, and in some instances in favor of such activities. The German Government expects immediate energetic measures to be taken by the Russian Government, and especially expects the dissolution of the war prisoners' committee, composed of these deserters under the leadership of the Austrian Asenzy, and the arrest of all its members."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Russian Government, according to a Russian wireless statement received here, has addressed the following to the German Government:

"Neither the councils of the Central Government nor the local authorities are sending Red Guards to Finland. If the German Government has in its possession information that Red Guards are arriving in Finland from Russia, the Russian Government will make inquiries and take most severe measures against it. The Russian Government will be very grateful to the German Government for an indication of the points on the Finnish frontier at which Russian Red Guards have entered Finland."

### Compulsory Service Planned

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Bolshevik Government has resolved to introduce compulsory military service, according to a dispatch from Petrograd, and has agreed to discuss a proposal for the conclusion of peace from the central Ukrainian, Hoda of Kiev. The Bolshevik Government has crushed all its enemies, but cannot consider its power lasting, owing to the disorganization of the country, according to Leon Trotsky in a speech at Moscow, a dispatch from Petrograd says. He asserted that the moment for reorganization and creative work had arrived, and that it was necessary to raise the output of the workmen, and to dismiss undesirable elements.

### USE OF VACANT LAND FOR PRODUCING URGED

BOSTON, Mass.—An appeal to owners of unused vacant land either to utilize the property themselves by producing needed food or by lending it to persons who desire to do so, was issued today by Mayor Peters and Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

They point out the urgency of increasing the food supply and announce that owners of property, desiring to put it to work for the country, should notify the Food Production and Conservation Department of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, at City Hall.

### WORKERS IN STEEL AND IRON WANTED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Public Employment Office shows that during the month of March there has been a tremendous demand for skilled workmen in the iron and steel industries, with a market that is practically depleted, except those in positions who are seeking better conditions and wages.

The needle trades showed a little

life during the latter part of the month, with the demand easily supplied. The printing industry is badly in need of pressmen and feeders of all kinds, and the demand cannot be supplied. There are hundreds of carpenters, painters and other building craftsmen out of work with little or no prospect of securing employment at their own trades. Many of the state institutions are in need of attendants with practically no supply on hand, and the demand is becoming acute. There is a heavy demand for stenographers at prices far from attractive to the few who make application for such positions.

Able bodied laborers are still in strong demand with a very small supply. Those making application at the office are asking 30 cents and 35 cents an hour. The demand for farm hands is growing daily, with a scant supply to choose from, and a dearth of applicants who can milk.

### MR. RUDYARD KIPLING AND THE IRISH GUARDS

LONDON, England—The chief novelty at a recent matinee organized in aid of the Irish Guards War Fund was the recital by Mr. Henry Ainley of the following poem, entitled "The Irish Guards," specially written for the occasion by Mr. Rudyard Kipling:

We're not so old in the army list,  
But we're not so young at our trade.  
For we had the honor at Fontenoy  
Of meeting the Guards Brigade.  
'Twas Lally, Dillon, Bulkeley, Clare,  
And Lee that led us then,  
And after a hundred and seventy years  
We're fighting for France again!

Old days! The wild geese are fighting  
Head to the storm as they faced it  
before!  
For where there are Irish there's bound  
to be fighting.  
And when there's no fighting, it's  
Ireland no more!  
Ireland no more!

The fashion's all for khaki now.  
But once through France we went,  
Full-dressed in scarlet army cloth—  
The English—left at Ghent.  
They're fighting on our side today  
But before they changed their  
clothes,  
The half of Europe knew our fame  
As all of Ireland knows!

Old days! The wild geese are flying  
Head to the storm as they faced it  
before!  
For where there are Irish there's  
memory undying,  
And when we forget, it is Ireland  
no more!  
Ireland no more!

From Barry Wood to Gouzeaucourt,  
From Boyne to Pilkem Ridge,  
The ancient days come back no more  
Than water under the bridge.  
But the bridge it stands and the water  
runs  
As red as yesterday.  
And the Irish move to the sound of the  
guns  
Like salmon to the sea!

Old days! The wild geese are ranging  
Head to the storm as they faced it  
before,  
For where there are Irish their hearts  
are unchanging,  
And when they are changed, it is  
Ireland no more!  
Ireland no more!

We're not so old in the army list,  
But we're not so new in the ring.  
For we carried our packs with Marshal  
Saxe  
When Louis was our King.  
But Douglas Haig's our Marshal now  
And we're King George's men.  
And after one hundred and seventy  
years  
We're fighting for France again!  
Ah, France! And did we stand by you,  
When life was made splendid with  
gifts and rewards?  
Ah, France! And will we deny you  
In the hour of your agony, Mother  
of Swords?

Old days! The wild geese are fighting  
Head to the storm as they faced it  
before,  
For where there are Irish there's lov-  
ing and fighting,  
And when we stop either, it's Ireland  
no more!  
Ireland no more!

### REVIEW REFUSED

HALIFAX, N. S.—For lack of jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia today refused to review a decision by Justice Russell, discharging from custody Frank Mackay, pilot of the Norwegian steamer Imo, which collided with the French munitions ship Mont Blanc in the harbor here on Dec. 6. Mackay was released in habeas corpus proceedings, and, in dismissing a motion for review the court held that Captain Lamedoc, of the Mont Blanc, and not the pilot of the Imo, was at fault.

## PROHIBITION WINS IN MASSACHUSETTS BY A HEAVY VOTE

(Continued from page one)

Republican, of Springfield, called the Boston member sharply to task for offering this amendment. He showed that Mr. McLaughlin had voted, last month, against a bill that would have permitted women to vote in cities and towns on the license question. Senator McLaughlin moved to postpone consideration of his amendment until today, but the Senate refused such action and defeated the amendment on a voice vote. Then the roll call was taken on the main issue, and ratification carried by a vote of more than 2 to 1.

During the debate Senator George B. Churchill of Amherst, after denouncing a referendum of "the people," which only permitted a small proportion of the people to vote, declared that property invested in the liquor business had no rights that needed protection. In 1887, he said, the United States Supreme Court handed down the doctrine of the rights of people engaged in the traffic, and since that day every man who has invested in the business has had no legal claim of any kind against the enactment of temperance and prohibition legislation. The traffic in materials used to the ill advantage of the people and the country has no personal rights, he held, when the rights of the whole United States are at stake.

Senator James F. Cavanagh of Everett made the chief address for the referendum. He held the action of Senators Lodge and Weeks and the majority of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress in voting against the federal dry amendment, to be precedent for state action. He admitted that state prohibition does prohibit, and believed it was a state, and not a federal, matter.

### Vote of the Senate

Twenty-Seven Members for Ratification Are All Republicans

BOSTON, Mass.—The members of the Massachusetts Senate lined up on the national prohibition question on Tuesday as follows:

For ratification: Republicans, John E. Beck, First Suffolk district; Charles D. Brown, Third Essex; James F. Cavanagh, Fourth Middlesex; George D. Chamberlain, First Hampden; George B. Churchill, Franklin and Hampshire; Arthur W. Colburn, Eighth Middlesex; Fred W. Cross, Third Worcester; Edward N. Dahlborg, Plymouth; Edward B. Eames, Seventh Middlesex; Charles L. Gifford, Cape and Plymouth; Leonard P. Hardy, Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden; James L. Harrop, First Worcester; George Fred Hart, Fourth Worcester; George A. Hastings, Berkshire; Clarence W. Hobbs Jr., Second Worcester; Ernest E. Hobson, Worcester and Hampden; George H. Jackson, First Essex; Joseph O. Knox, Third Middlesex; James E. MacPherson, First Middlesex; Edwin T. McKnight, Sixth Middlesex; Kenneth L. Nash, Norfolk and Plymouth; E. Howard Perley, Second Essex; Harold L. Perrin, Norfolk; Silas D. Reed, First Bristol; Alpheus Sanford, Ninth Suffolk; Charles S. Smith, Fifth Middlesex; Herbert A. Wilson, Norfolk and Suffolk;—27.

Against ratification: Republicans, John Halliwell, Third Bristol District; Herman Hornel, Eighth Suffolk; Walter E. McLane, Second Bristol; Malcolm E. Nichols, Fifth Suffolk; James R. Tetler, Fifth Essex;—5. Democrats, Daniel J. Buckley, Second Hampden; George E. Curran, Sixth Suffolk; John I. Fitzgerald, Second Suffolk; Charles S. Lawler, Seventh Suffolk; Edward P. McLaughlin, Fourth Suffolk; Edward G. Morris, Third Suffolk; William E. Russell, Second Middlesex;—7. Total, 12.

Messrs. Brown and Cavanagh, both Republicans, voted for the referendum, but lined up for ratification.

### Church Bells Ring

All Over State the News of Ratification Is Given Out

BOSTON, Mass.—From the chiming of many churches in Greater Boston and surrounding cities rang out peans of thanksgiving and triumph when the news came that the national prohibition amendment had been ratified by the Massachusetts Legislature. Beginning with the bells in the Park Street Church, at the foot of the hill leading up to the State House, one by one the bells and chiming of churches for miles around took up and sounded for the people the message of victory. In many of them meetings of rejoicing were held by the members.

Far out over the State went the mes-

sage, passed on in the ponderous musical tones of great chimes, and the notes of single bells. Some of the bells that joined in the celebration had not been rung for years; some of them had come down from the days of the Revolution and had lent their voices to many great occasions—none, perhaps, of greater import to the nation than this.

Some of the churches began their ringing soon after 5 o'clock, just as quickly as they got the word that the Senate had voted for ratification; others—most of them, in fact—waited until 8 o'clock. It had been arranged that the ringing should be for 15 minutes if the amendment were ratified and the Senator of the district had voted in favor of it, or for 10 minutes if the amendment was ratified and the Senator had cast his vote against it. In many churches the bells were rung at 8 o'clock in the morning, to tell the people that it was the day when the amendment was to be voted on.

The selections played on the chimes at the celebration last night were for the most part hymns and patriotic airs, and with many ringing at once, the result was a sweet-sounding medley of great proportions. The chiming of one of the churches in Newton played the not inappropriate air of "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Those of the new Unitarian Church at West Newton played the doxology, "America," and "Taps," the latter for the liquor traffic. The chiming of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, played several airs, among them "Joy to the World," the Lord is Coming," "Look Ye, Saints, the Day is Breaking," and "America." Those of the First Congregational Church of Chelsea played "Old Hundred," "Coronation," and "Praise, Praise Him."

In Cambridge the bell of St. James' Church was rung for the first time in years, arousing the neighborhood to receive the good news. This bell was hung in the belfry of the church during the Revolutionary period.

### Legislature Praised

Statement of Council Says It Has Lived Up to Best Traditions

BOSTON, Mass.—"The Massachusetts Legislature has lived up to its best traditions and has maintained at its high level the honor of the Commonwealth, in ratifying by a decisive vote the National Prohibition Amendment," said a statement issued on behalf of the Council for National Prohibition by Robert A. Woods, chairman, and Arthur J. Davis, executive secretary.

"We have had confidence that this would be the result of a series of efforts running through the past 10 years and having to do with the spread of no-license and the enactment of different forms of practical temperance legislation. Such progress has had an increasing tendency to prepare the people of the State for broad and far-reaching action toward the elimination of alcoholic liquor.

"There has never been in the history of the State a movement for moral progress which has so gathered up the loyal and organized support of manufacturers, of physicians, of farmers, of women's organizations, and, above all, of the churches.

"At the same time, we wish to recognize with gratitude that the result would have been impossible without the large minded support of men of great resources who give strength and character to our public life.

"The action of Massachusetts, as the first great manufacturing and cosmopolitan State to endorse the amendment, must have very great influence throughout the country, and will, we believe, be influential in deciding the action of the group of license States necessary to secure the final result. A long step has been taken in what is perhaps the most significant movement for industrial and moral progress that has ever been carried through by the deliberative action of a free people."

John Calder Gordon, an active temperance worker for upwards of 25 years says:

"The second day of April, 1918, will ever remain one of the great outstanding historic events in the annals of Massachusetts. It will take its place side by side with Concord and Lexington. The Massachusetts Legislature on this day proclaimed to the world its unqualified acceptance of the national prohibition amendment, a Twentieth Century emancipation proclamation, abolishing for all time the commercial intoxicating liquor traffic.

"The senators and representatives who worked and voted for the amendment have a priceless legacy to transmit to their descendants."

## WISCONSIN GIVES LENROOT VICTORY

(Continued from page one)

the loyal people of Wisconsin, was his profession that he would support the President in all measures necessary to win the war.

"That is the big thing after all. My party and my friends and many men whom I did not know gave most generous support to the cause I stood for."

The Milwaukee City Council remains under the control of non-partisan aldermen.

Opponents of Socialism, despite the reelection of the Socialist Mayor, Daniel W. Hoan, who ran ahead of his ticket, found solace today in the apparent defeat of the six Socialist candidates for aldermen at large, and in the reelection, on the face of incomplete returns, of the nonpartisan candidates for city treasurer, city controller and city attorney.

Charles H. Crownhart, a leader of the La Follette wing of the Republican party, was defeated decisively for Supreme Court Justice. Returns indicate the reelection of his opponent, Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, by 50,000.

The Rev. A. C. McHenry, a Universalist minister, was elected Mayor of Oshkosh.

### Lenroot Gains Steadily

Mayor Hoan's Reelection in Milwaukee Also Assured by Returns

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Later returns today covering two-thirds of the State show Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, a loyal candidate in the race for the United States Senate, steadily increasing his lead over Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic loyalty candidate. Counties that have not been heard from were in undoubtedly Lenroot territory in the west and northwest of the State. Victor Berger's place, as the Socialist candidate, at the end of the field of candidates, is definitely fixed, as most of his promising territory has been fully reported.

Unofficial returns from Milwaukee assure reelection of Mayor Hoan, Socialist. Immediately after the result of the vote had been ascertained, Wheeler P. Bloodgood, chairman of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, an organizer of "Next of Kin," an organization to suppress disloyalty, announced that steps would be taken through court procedure to prevent Mayor Hoan from taking office a second time. Mr. Bloodgood believes that under the constitution a man elected on a platform which says that the nation was plunged into war by treachery cannot be legally sworn into office.

Early returns indicated that most of the La Follette Republican vote went to Mr. Lenroot. This accords with the pre-election report that word had been passed out by La Follette leaders to support the regular Republican nominee.

Loyalty circles in Wisconsin, which have spent a somewhat trying week, since the nomination of Berger in the primary by a large Socialist and pro-German vote, express considerable relief at his elimination. Since it became evident a week ago that there could be no fusion of Republican and Democratic forces but that loyalists would have to make their fight with divided vote, loyal men have worked unremittingly to win. It is largely due to this last drive on their part and to the fact that a large portion of the La Follette vote chose Lenroot rather than to swing to Berger that Wisconsin stands vindicated.

In the municipal election in Milwaukee, with the choice between Daniel W. Hoan, the present socialist Mayor, and deposed chairman of the County Council of Defense, and Percy Braman, loyalty candidate, a large number of voters are endorsing the platform of Hoan, which virtually charges the national Government with betraying the nation into a war which it did not want. Early returns from 90 precincts out of 145 give Hoan 22,000 and Braman 20,700.

In the contest for justice of the state Supreme Court returns seem to indicate the election of Justice Rosenberry, present incumbent, over Charles H. Crownhart, La Follette leader.

### Chicago Socialists Lose

All the Aldermanic Candidates of Their Party Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Socialist aldermanic

candidates, after the most extensive campaign of the kind Socialists ever made in Chicago, were completely defeated yesterday. There were Socialist candidates up in 33 out of 35 of the wards, and the party expected to elect a few at least. Even the Socialist alderman running for reelection, disagreeing with the anti-war proclamation of his party at St. Louis and standing on an endorsement by the Municipal Voters League, was passed by.

Loyalty was made the issue, and the Socialists, while deprecating efforts to make such an issue, granted that the election of Socialist aldermen would be interpreted as a protest against the Government's war policy as well as a protest against the high cost of living and profiteering. A number of the Socialist candidates stood pat on their party's declarations against American participation in the war.

Dry Victories in Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rock Island, the seat of an important United States arsenal, voted dry in the township election of Illinois yesterday. Bloomington, another important Illinois city also voted out the saloon on the same day. Liquor troubles at Rock Island have been so severe that Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, recently sent a letter to Frank O. Lowden, Governor of the State, saying that it might be necessary to remove the arsenal.

### ESPIONAGE ACT VIOLATION CHARGED

Service of the United Press Associations

HARTFORD, Conn.—Charged with violation of the Espionage Act, Jean Jacques Caronel, Socialist speaker, is being held here by the federal authorities. He was unable to secure \$2000 bail. Caronel maligned Mr. Hoover and other public officials, it is alleged.

Interned enemy aliens are the only ones resident in the United States whose property is subject to the jurisdiction of the alien property custodian.

POLES FOR FRENCH ARMY

BOSTON, Mass.—Provisions under which Poles in the United States, who have been exempted from the draft call to the American Army in order that they may be recruited for the French Army, were received today by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell from Thomas W. Gregory, United States Attorney-General.

DEMOCRAT ELECTED TO CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—John W. Rainey, Democrat, was elected to Congress Tuesday from the fourth Illinois congressional district. He fills a vacancy. This district, which is known as the stockyards district, is heavily Democratic and there was little interest in the election, Mr. Rainey, formerly clerk of the Circuit Court, winning by 7998.

## CHANGES MADE IN TRUE NAME BILL

Redrafted Measure Is Said to Meet With the Approval of the Hotel Proprietors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A new draft of the so-called True Name Bill for hotels and lodging houses has been prepared by the Public Health Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to meet the objections of the Boston hotel proprietors, and the measure is expected to be reported out this week.

The chief change relates to the occupation of rooms, leaving it still possible for persons to occupy private dining rooms, but not other private rooms. This is a material concession to the hotels.

Another modification is the elimination of a clause which will now relieve proprietors of hotels and lodging houses from the presumption that their premises were used for immoral purposes if by diligence and watchfulness they could have learned of such use.

Persons would still be required to register their true names. The bill has been strengthened to require every person to register, the original draft only requiring six persons to register in occupying the same room. The penalty for writing one's name wrong, or permitting it to be written, has been reduced to a minimum fine of \$10 and a maximum of \$25 for each offense. Under the original draft the fine would have been \$100 to \$500, or 90 days' imprisonment.

Representative Cheney of South-bridge, clerk of the public health committee, stated that the redrafted bill is perfectly satisfactory to the hotel men, and that it appeared to meet the views of the majority of the committee members. It was redrafted after a consultation with John A. Sullivan, counsel for the City of Boston Hotel Men's Association.

### Jordan Marsh Company

We Are Never Undersold

Best Quality Knitting Yarn

70c a Skein

Heavy Weight Gray and Khaki for Sweaters  
Light Weight Gray for Socks

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### JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Avona Corsets

Correct Lines

Is a matter of experience in scientific corseting—corseting to give the long, unbroken lines which mean grace of carriage, poise and comfort.

Avona Models for 1918

Are constructed to give the modish, straight, youthful lines which accentuate the good points of the figure. We can fit any figure in a model insuring comfort, as well as a smart appearance.

The Avona's Superiority

Skilful Designing, Finest Fabrics and the Highest Grade Workmanship distinguish the Avona Corset. There are new Spring models in dainty brocades, Pink and White coutils, and handsome silk brocades with front clasps and all boning of the sturdiest and most lasting materials.

For Women in Business or War Work

who require a practical corset as well as one which will give a modish contour, there are a number of Avona Models which will render the maximum of satisfactory service.

Avona models for every figure and every occasion. Priced from 1.00 to 18.00

Our Store will be closed Saturday afternoon for the Liberty Day Parade

Jordan Marsh Company

Buy War Savings Stamps

**MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.**  
WELIGHT WORLD  
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST IN LIGHTING FIXTURES  
Prices reasonable for dependable Electric, Gas and Oil Fixtures.  
Fireplace Fittings, Electrical Specialties, etc.  
Send for Catalogs  
181 FRANKLIN STREET, Cor. Congress Street, BOSTON

We are pleased to announce that  
**WE ARE CARING FOR THE BULK OF OUR ORDERS**  
WITH OUR  
**USUAL PROMPTNESS**  
IN SPITE OF THE  
**FIRE**  
WHICH ON MONDAY DAMAGED OUR PREMISES  
Established 1812  
**RICHARDS & CO., Inc.**  
METAL MERCHANTS  
200 Causeway Street, Boston



## MORE DETAILS OF SPANISH ELECTION

Victory of Socialist Señor Indalecio Prieto at Bilbao Regarded as Remarkable

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—One of the most remarkable results of the recent elections for the Chamber is the capture of a seat by the Socialists at Bilbao. This has been done by Señor Indalecio Prieto, who thus becomes one of the six Socialists elected to the new Cortes as against the one who sat in the old Parliament. The party feel that this signal success at one of the richest cities in Spain where great and successful efforts had been made in the past to keep out all shades of democratic representation, does much to make up for losses by the Left elsewhere. It is asserted that the capitalists of Bilbao were pledged to exert every possible means to insure that the city should never be represented by a Socialist, and it is a matter of common knowledge that hundreds of thousands of pesetas have been spent on defending this political fortress from the attacks of the Left. So greatly was the representation of the city coveted by the Socialists, that on several occasions, the leader of the party, Señor Pablo Iglesias, himself contested it, but although he gained many votes he never succeeded. The success of Señor Indalecio Prieto is declared to be an achievement on behalf of democracy and also of the friends of the Allies. Señor Prieto is a keen militant Socialist, who has fine oratorical powers, and it is anticipated that he will soon make his presence felt in the Cortes. He is a decided Francophile. At the time of the revolutionary strike of last August it was known that he was likely to be in difficulties with the military authorities, who were on his track, and consequently he hastened to establish himself in Paris, whence he sent to a Bilbao newspaper, *El Liberal*, a remarkable series of articles on the French effort in the war.

There has been much comment on the defeat in two places of the leader of the Radical-Republicans, Señor Alejandro Lerroux, and despite his highly advanced views and his strong methods, a considerable general respect is entertained for him, and even the Conservatives are heard to express regret that he will not be in the Cortes—unless some special measures are taken. Such steps have as a matter of fact already been taken, and a friend of Señor Lerroux, Señor Santa Cruz, has offered to resign in his favor. What will be done, however, has not yet been decided, for Señor Melquíades Álvarez, the Reformista leader, is also unseated, and there has been some talk of neither of them seeking a place in the Cortes, but devoting instead all their energies to party organization and propaganda, so that at the next elections the Left will not do so badly as it did this time, so much worse, it is considered, than in view of the state of the country and political feeling, it should have done. A curious point has been raised concerning the elections at Barcelona. The city is still under military law. The state of siege not having been raised, and its having been impossible, according to the contention of the Left, to exercise the suffrage with a full measure of liberty which the constitution would guarantee, the elections must certainly be considered invalid. The newspaper, *El Liberal*, says that it is the bounden duty of the Left to forbid the confirmation of these Barcelona elections.

Commenting on the elections, the Premier, Señor García Prieto, says that the results are of such a character as to satisfy the Democrats who are, as before, the most numerous party in the Congreso. "As to the manner in which the new Congreso will be constituted," said Señor Prieto, "there is one thing clear, and that is that you will not find any modification brought about there in the international foreign policy of Spain, since the three chief forces, the Romanists, the Datists, and the Democrats who form an absolute majority, are completely directed by statesmen who have had the control of public affairs during the war. But, you know that continuity in the progress of our foreign policy was never achieved."

## SHIP BROKER IN CONSPIRACY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Harry J. Hart, a San Francisco shipping broker who claims to have been the owner of the steamship *Maverick*, the so-called mystery ship which the Government claims was to be used in taking a military expedition to India, has been on the witness stand during the last few days in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial here.

It is the contention of the United States attorney, John W. Preston, that Hart, who is one of the defendants in the trial, was really the agent of the German Government in the ownership of the vessel. Mr. Preston asserts that the von Igel papers, documents discovered in the office of Wolf von Igel, the New York agent of the German Government, show that Germany was interested in the vessel as late as 1916, while Hart claims that he became the owner in July, 1915.

The vessel was bought originally from the Standard Oil Company for \$45,000, was finally sold to the West India Molasses Company for \$35,000, and having been insured for \$245,000 was supposed to have been lost in a typhoon between Manila and Panama last August. It is the contention of the prosecution that Hart acted in behalf of the German Government in an endeavor to save what money he could for Germany out of an ill-fated expedition.



## The first Silk Gloves created a Sensation

A reigning beauty inaugurated the fashion forty years ago. "My dear! A silk glove—it's unheard of!" her friends exclaimed.

But women were quick to see the advantages of these cool, dainty gloves for spring and summer wear.

Kayser's were the first to make silk gloves—and ever since the early '80's, Kayser Silk Gloves have been worn by women of fashion.

Kayser's originated and guaranteed the double finger-tips which give double service. For

forty years, American women have preferred Kayser Silk Gloves to others.

Today they are better than ever in all the points that make a silk glove serviceable and worth having. Kayser Silk Gloves fit better, wear better and are therefore more economical than most other silk gloves.

Look for the name in the hem. All stores are showing them. Your dealer recommends them to you. Purchase your gloves for Spring now—and look for the name Kayser in the hem.



## Kayser Silk Gloves

New York



## SELECTING JURORS FOR I. W. W. TRIAL

Federal District Attorney Does  
Not Bring Up "Loyalty" Is-  
sue in Examination—Many  
Veniremen Excused

CHICAGO, Ill. — Questioning of prospective jurors in the trial of 112 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with conspiracy to block America's war plans, got under way in the Federal court today, after 88 of the 200 veniremen summoned in the last three days had been excused.

Such questions as "Do you read German?" and "Do you belong to any German society or subscribe to any German publications?" were put to the first 12 examined by District Attorney Charles F. Cline.

"This is a criminal case—a case of America on one side and William D. Haywood et al. on the other," he said, in explaining the charges against the defendants under the Espionage Act. It was predicted that the jury would be completed and the case be under way in two days.

The prisoners brought with them into court today copies of the Defense News Bulletin, an organization publication which announced, "Trial of our Social System is on," adding that defense funds were badly needed. Copies of the Liberator, a publication by Max Eastman, also were carried by the prisoners.

William Mallow, Chicago plumber, was the first venireman to be examined by United States District Attorney Cline. Mallow said he did not think the I. W. W. "was doing right."

In questioning prospective jurors, Mr. Cline demanded the history of each. He did not bring in the expected "loyalty" issue.

The roll was called and the defendants arose that veniremen might view them. The Government reserved its challenges until the defense finished questioning the talesmen.

### Sabotage Denial

No Destruction of Property, Says  
I. W. W. Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—George F. Vanderveer, general counsel for the Industrial Workers of the World, indicated on Tuesday, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other newspaper men, what position the I. W. W. will take on sabotage in the trial of a hundred I. W. W. members now going on here. This position is an absolute denial of destruction of property.

"If by sabotage you mean destruction, the I. W. W. has never stood for that. It has never advocated violence. Instead, it has discouraged both," declared Mr. Vanderveer. "Violence never settled anything. Destruction simply raises the cost of things, and they are high enough already."

I. W. W. Man to Be Sentenced

GEORGE D'ALENE, Ida. — W. M. Nelson, formerly secretary of the I. W. W. local at St. Maries, Ida., was to be sentenced today in the district court here, having been convicted of criminal syndicalism. He was arrested at St. Maries last December, and I. W. W. literature, which advocated sabotage in the lumber camps of northern Idaho, was seized. He was charged with having distributed this literature. His removal from St. Maries on a charge of venue for trial here precipitated an attack by the I. W. W. on Sheriff B. B. Noland at St. Maries last month. More than 80 I. W. W. were arrested then.

### DISPLAY OF POLISH FLAG IS AUTHORIZED

BOSTON, Mass. — Governor McCall today issued a proclamation authorizing the display of the Polish flag upon state, county and municipal buildings on Saturday in honor of the visit of the Polish War Commission to Boston and the Commonwealth.

Display of the flag of a foreign country is forbidden by law, except on the occasion of a visit of a citizen of such country as a guest of the United States or this Commonwealth. In addition, the Governor urges that residents, merchants and business houses of all the communities to be visited by the commission honor the distinguished guests by displaying the flag of this country with those of Poland.

### DISCREPANCIES IN RETURNS OF ALIENS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A special investigation was begun today by the Government to locate large apparent discrepancies in alien property returns. Allen Property Custodian Palmer dispatched an agent to Chicago to study the situation there. Few reports have been received from Chicago as to the existence of enemy property, and government experts believe there is an extensive concealment of enemy funds. The same conditions are said to apply everywhere in the West.

There is a severe penalty for concealment of any kind of enemy property and the alien custodian's office announced today that it would enforce the law to the limit.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Work on building the Hebrew Free School at Howland and Warren streets, Roxbury, for Hebrew learning, is to be started soon, according to an announcement made Tuesday evening by the committee in

charge. The institution is to be erected by the Temple Adath Jeshurun at a cost of \$100,000. The site of the proposed building is at present occupied by a building formerly used by the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, but that building will be razed. The institution will be the first of its kind in Greater Boston, it is said.

### PACKING HOUSES AND THE GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A resolution providing for the operation of packing houses by the Government was introduced in the United States Senate today, by W. H. Thompson, Senator from Kansas, and referred to the Agriculture Committee.

Senator Thompson charged that "monopolistic control" by the packers had greatly increased the cost of foodstuffs to the army and navy as well as to the people. He declared that the Food Administration's limit of the packers' profits to from 9 to 15 per cent on their investment gave them too much.

### GERMAN MONOPOLY OF RUMANIAN OIL WELLS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An agreement between Germany and Rumania, calling for a German monopoly of the Rumanian oil wells for ninety-nine years, as printed in Berlin, was reported to the State Department today from diplomatic sources.

Germany thus will compensate herself, the report said, for the expenditure of 1,000,000,000 marks in waging war on Rumania. As a guarantee, Germany reserves the right to occupy the oil districts with her military.

### FEDERAL RAILWAY TREASURER IS NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Angus D. McDonald of New York, vice-president and controller of the Southern Pacific, was appointed today by the Director-General of Railroads as treasurer for the Railroad Administration. He will have charge of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund, and of financial transactions between individual companies and the Railroad Administration.

### METHODISTS IN SESSION

BOSTON, Mass. — Addresses of welcome for the Commonwealth by Governor McCall, and for the city by Mayor Peters were delivered to the delegates of the New England Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal church here today. In addition to welcoming the delegates both speakers mentioned prohibition. Bishop Matthew S. Hughes expressed appreciation of the stand of Massachusetts in furthering the cause of prohibition.

### MEXICAN SECRETARY ON TOUR

MEXICO CITY, Mex. — Pastor Rouaix, Secretary of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture, will leave shortly for the United States to visit the principal agricultural districts. He will gather data on farming and will purchase modern agricultural implements, which he proposes to sell to Mexican farmers on a deferred payment plan. After his visit in the United States, he will visit Lower California in the interest of his department.

### "GARABED" TESTS DEFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A broken part of his machine is all that is holding up tests of his mysterious "free energy" machine, Garabed T. K. Giragossian says to the Secretary of the Interior in a letter.

Five of the men whose names were submitted to Secretary Lane by Giragossian to test his invention have been nominated by the Secretary, and have expressed willingness to serve. The broken part will be replaced and tests held "in due course," Giragossian told the Secretary.

### BIDS ASKED FOR FREIGHT CARS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The railroad administration today called for bids for the construction of 100,000 freight cars. More than 50 manufacturers of freight car equipment are in conference with officials of the administration relative to the standardization of models. Another big order for motive power is expected soon.

### LIBERTY LOAN BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — All the important provisions of the Liberty Loan Bond Bill were approved today unanimously by the Senate Finance Committee and arrangements were made to rush the bill through the Senate so that it would become law before the new Liberty Loan campaign starts on Saturday.

## STORES PLAN TO CLOSE FOR PARADE

Many Groups to Participate in  
Boston Liberty Loan Military  
and Civic Parade Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — All the larger retail stores have announced their intention of closing at 1 p. m., Saturday, and hundreds of factories and shops will be closed at noon in order to allow employees to participate in the Liberty Loan military and civic parade, which has been designed to arouse enthusiasm in the third Liberty Loan and vigorous prosecution of the war. Nearly one-half of the some 80,000 marchers will be women.

Banks of New England are today receiving their first details of the loan from the Liberty Loan Committee of New England. The campaign, which is to be launched Saturday with the parade, is to continue to May 4. Banks and trust companies will sell bonds for a 5 per cent deposit on application, 20 per cent to be paid May 28, 35 per cent on July 10, and 40 per cent on Aug. 15, according to the circular sent out Tuesday.

The Liberty Loan committee has notified chairmen of local committees of the amount they will be expected to raise in the impending loan. The quota for Boston proper has been fixed at \$63,583,000, as compared to \$68,396,000 in the second loan. The reduction is due to the fact that New England's portion of the loan has been reduced from 10 per cent to 8 1-3. The quota for New England is \$250,000,000, as compared to \$300,000,000 in the second. The district subscribed to \$476,000,000 worth of the second Liberty Loan bonds.

Americans of alien birth or descent are making elaborate plans for the big parade. The Chinese of New England will have a float, and hundreds of Chinese will march in the procession. A troop of Chinese Boy Scouts will also be in line. Various other nationalities represented in the population of Greater Boston will be represented, many of the immigrants parading in native costume. The executive committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of Americans of German Ancestry met Tuesday and decided that Americans of German ancestry would take part in the parade as individuals.

The Boston Fish Pier will remain closed from Friday night to Monday morning in order that the fishermen and dealers at the pier may take part in the parade. It is planned to have a delegation of 600 persons in the fisheries unit.

President Ellen M. Pendleton of Wellesley College will lead the college woman's section of the parade, it was announced Tuesday.

### PLANS FOR MEETING OF WATERWAYS MEN

BOSTON, Mass. — At a noon luncheon held today at the Crawford House the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange discussed arrangements for holding the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in this city next fall. George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, presided.

Wilfred H. Schoff, secretary-treasurer of the waterways association, said that the fall convention would be composed of business men, manufacturers, shippers and representatives of commercial organizations from every Atlantic seaboard state. The object will be to discuss the improvement of waterways and the development of traffic by water.

"Every citizen of New England has a vital interest in this subject," said Mr. Schoff. "Our people have not forgotten the inconvenience entailed during the coal shortage last winter due principally to congestion of transportation lines which might have been materially relieved had facilities been available for a larger movement of fuel by water."

### AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Completed in the record time of 23 working days, the Langley Laboratory of Aeronautics, a part of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has just been dedicated. The school, which will be used to train aviators for the United States Government, was named in honor of Samuel Pierpont Langley of Pittsburgh, inventor of the heavier than air flying machine.

### NOMINEES CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — David T. Montague of Boston, former state Senator, was today confirmed by the executive council to be a member of the License

Board of the city of Boston. Mr. Montague was nominated for this position by Governor McCall last week. William M. Prest of Boston, qualified today as Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, having been nominated last week. Mr. Prest was the predecessor of Mr. Montague on the Licensing Board. Governor McCall today sent to the council the nomination of James T. Kirby of Whitman to be special justice of the second Plymouth District Court, to succeed Charles H. Edson of Whitman, resigned.

### PRESIDENT PRAISES LABOR BOARD PLANS

Service of the United Press Associations  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson today sent a letter to members of the labor planning board, which has drawn up a national labor policy to assure labor contentment during the war, as follows:

"I have been so much and so deeply gratified, in common I believe with the great body of our fellow citizens by the outcome of the conferences of the War Labor Conference Board, that I cannot deny myself the privilege and pleasure of writing you at least a line to say how highly serviceable I believe the results attained will be to the country and how fine an example it is of the spirit of cooperation and concession which is drawing our people together in this time of supreme crisis."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,"  
"WOODROW WILSON."

### GAS MAIN EXPLOSION AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Service of the United Press Associations  
WILMINGTON, Del. — A 30-inch gas main leading from a generator to a turbine engine room at the Wilmington Gas Company exploded early today, wrecking the plant and causing a loss of \$25,000. According to officials of the company, the explosion was the result of a plot, the plant adjoining the Harlan plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The wrecking of the plant will cause a shutdown of many plants engaged in government work. The city may be without gas after 24 hours.

### CHARGES AGAINST MAIL DEVICE FIRMS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An entire industry was charged with unfair trade practices in complaints issued today by the Federal Trade Commission against the Cutler Mail Chute Company of Rochester, N. Y., and the American Mailing Device Corporation of New York. Each concern is the sole competitor of the other and each was alleged to have sold its products at or below cost in an effort to force the other out of the market. Hearings were set for May 13.

### GERMANS WHO DID NOT REGISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Less than 250 Germans have been arrested for failure to register in the enemy alien census taken in February and few of these have been interned. The tabulation of Germans registered has not been completed, but it is estimated about 500,000 were recorded.

### SCHOOL GREATLY REDUCED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Dr. L. L. Doggett, a resident of the Y. M. C. A. College, announced at the spring meeting of the trustees today that only 35 out of a senior class of 104 will be graduated next June. The remainder having engaged in some form of war work, enlisted voluntarily or been drafted. War conditions hit the institution hard and the financial situation is reported as serious.

## IRELAND LESSENS USE OF LIQUORS

Report Shows That Convictions  
for Drunkenness Have Fallen  
40 Per Cent in Ten Years

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland. — A meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance in the Round Room of the Mansion House, lent for the purpose by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Laurence O'Neill. This is the first time that so large a hall has been taken, and doubts had been expressed as to the advisability of this step, but an audience of well over 1500 proved that the association was justified in its action. Those who attended were well rewarded by the speeches of the Rev. Joseph Clare and Mrs. Clough. The chair was taken by Sir Algernon Coote, H. M. L.

A synopsis of the annual report was read by Mr. Ingham, the secretary. He stated that although the total expenditure on drink in Ireland was about \$1,000,000 more than in 1915, the consumption of spirits had decreased by about 500,000 gallons, and of beer and porter, etc., by about 5,000,000 gallons. Sir Algernon Coote, in moving the adoption of the report, said that although much remained to be done it was encouraging to note that the convictions for drunk and disorderly conduct in Ireland had fallen from 77,000 in 1906 to 40,500 in 1916.

The Rev. Joseph Clare, until recently the Congregational minister in Petrograd, drew a vivid picture of Russia under the rule and curse of vodka, and Russia freed. He said that many people imagined that an autocratic and beneficent Tsar had grown so alarmed at the increase of intemperance in Russia that he decided to forgo \$200,000,000 state revenue in order that intemperance should cease.

This, Mr. Clare said, was not the case. It was true that the Government was, to a certain extent, troubled at the increase in drunkenness, but the only legislation enacted before the war was that all revenue surplus to the £90,000,000 should be devoted to the cause of checking intemperance. However, war broke out and in order to hurry up the slow and ponderous machinery of the Russian mobilization it was decided to close the vodka shops pro tem, but with every intention of opening them again in two or three months.

But what happened? In a month every one was talking about the wonderful effect of closing the vodka shops, and in two months they were demanding that they should remain closed. The papers contained more news on the subject than on the war, so the Tsar merely yielded to the popular demand, which, as Mr. Clare pointed out, must come before any legislation can possibly be a real success.

Mrs. Moffatt Clough proposed a resolution demanding, as a right of the people, that as soon as possible, voters should have power to decide to what extent, if at all, the traffic in intoxicating liquor should be allowed. In the course of a powerful speech which was punctuated with appreciative applause, Mrs. Clough made a strong plea for local option in Ireland, in the same way that they hoped to get it for Scotland in 1920.

Now that some 6,000,000 women voters were going to be added to the register the prospect for local option in Scotland was, she said, very good, and she could see no reason why the same benefit should not come to Ireland. Mrs. Clough spoke with an intimate knowledge of her subject.

It had been stated, she remarked, that the British workmen would "down tools" if deprived of their beer, and

this she could only characterize as one of the greatest insults ever offered to labor. A plebiscite taken not long ago in the Clydebank yards, which were probably as populous a hive of industry as could be found in the Kingdom, revealed a majority for total prohibition. America led the way with a number of dry states, and Canada had declared for prohibition; and yet Great Britain lagged behind.

### RECEIVING SHIP NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — The steamer Dorothy Bradford will be used as a receiving ship for the United States Shipping Board in New York as soon as it is repaired, according to an announcement from the office of the board in this city today. The Dorothy Bradford was formerly in the passenger service between Boston and Plymouth. The vessel was built at Philadelphia in 1889. It is 1746 tons register, 228.9 feet long, 38 beam and 22 depth. The Dorothy Bradford will accommodate several hundred apprentices. The shipping board announced that there were 20 more New Englanders accepted today.

### MAYFLOWER IN LEAD

BOSTON, Mass. — The canvass of the public schools of the State by the State Board of Education, in order to learn the preference of the school children for state flower, will not be finished for several days. Boston, with its 100,000 children, has not been done yet, and there are some other places. Of the five flowers which were named for the voting in the list sent out by the state board (the buttercup, daisy, blue gentian, mayflower and water lily), the last two lead all others by far, and the mayflower has about three times as many as the lily.

### HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Stephen S. Colvin, Ph.D., of Brown University, and James E. Russell, LL.D., dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, will be the speakers at the annual meeting of the High School Masters Club of Massachusetts, at the Hotel Brunswick on Saturday. Professor Colvin will speak on supervised study, and Dr. Russell on the place of scouting in secondary education. Frank P. Morse of Revere is president and John W. Hutchins of Malden is secretary.

### SHOE ASSOCIATION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Claude M. Crafts was elected president of the Boston Shoe Association at the annual meeting of the organization at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Moses Ellis; secretary, Robert Mills, and treasurer, Charles W. Morrill. A board of directors, with H. A. Steininger as chairman, was also elected.

## FIRE SPRINKLING INQUIRY FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — An investigation by Attorney-General Attwill into the alleged monopoly in automatic fire sprinkler apparatus required for certain buildings by existing Massachusetts law, is favored by the legislative Committee on Administration and Commissions, which today voted to report out a resolve directing such an inquiry. Senator McLaughlin of Boston, who brought the subject before the Legislature, sought to have a recess committee, but it was considered best, since the Attorney-General had sufficiently broad powers to deal with the situation, that he do so.

The same committee voted today to refer to the next General Court the petition for a street railway commission to have the powers of the Public Service Commission over street railway companies.

### KANSAS CITY STRIKE ENDS

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The general strike here growing out of the demands of laundry workers ended today, when laundries took back their striking employees with an increased minimum wage but without union recognition. A minimum of \$9 a week was granted inside laundry workers, but no increase was given to drivers.

### WAR FINANCE BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congress disposed of the War Finance Corporation Bill, when the House yesterday adopted the conference report agreed to by the Senate on Monday. The measure makes possible the organization of a \$500,000,000 corporation, with power to issue \$3,000,000,000 bonds.

### FIELD GLASSES FOR THE NAVY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii. — More than 500 field glasses and telescopes have been collected in Honolulu for the United States Navy and are ready to be forwarded to Washington.

### BOY SCOUTS AND LIBERTY LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Boy Scouts of America will begin a Liberty Loan campaign April 27 and continue it until May 4. During this period, the 320,000 scouts will make a house-to-house canvass in soliciting subscriptions.

### WAR CLAIM LEGAL AID FREE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lawyers in each community will assist soldiers' or sailors' dependents in collecting war risk insurance claims without charge, under an agreement between the American Bar Association and Secretary McAdoo.

### JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS

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1 to 4 years.

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\$2.50.

Filene's—third floor—mail orders filled.

—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON—



## GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE MEETING

Confidence Affirmed in Monarchical System — Demand Is Made for a Germany Self-Sufficient in Food Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The German Agrarian League, which stands for all that is synonymous with Junkerdom, held its annual meeting in Berlin in the midst of the German advance into Russia, and the arrangements for the opening of negotiations with Rumania and with the Petrograd Government.

These circumstances and the fact that the occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the league evidently combined to create a triumphant atmosphere, and there was certainly no modification in the tone of the speeches delivered compared with those of previous years. The men who spoke have been associated with the league since its inception, and they did not hesitate to refer to their old struggle with Caprivi, and to intimate afresh that their tariff demands remained unchanged.

A new note, however, was struck by the intimation that they intend to form a solid phalanx with the great industrialists for the enforcement of their policy after the war, and the attacks made on the socialists, the Reichstag peace resolution, and the movement in favor of democratization, though not new from such quarters, constituted a flagrant breach of the political truce.

The speeches are of interest as forming a convenient summary of the standpoint of what is at present the ruling class in Germany. In his opening speech Dr. Rosicke, the president, recalled that the league was the product of the revolt against Caprivi's departure from Bismarckian policy, and said the small struggle of those days had formed the seed of the present conflict, but for the Caprivi policy, the present economic war would never have been.

Caprivi's fundamental theory was that Germany must be an industrial and export state, but the league had proved the contrary to be right. Its demand had always been for an absolutely complete customs tariff. Caprivi wanted a policy that would make Germany dependent on other countries; the league wanted one that would make her independent of them, and today that aim had been achieved, and the league was justified in being proud of its success.

"Now," continued Herr Rosicke, "we come to the future. We want Germany to be independent in all directions, and at least in the direction of food supplies. We know that can be achieved only by the severest fighting, and we must look around for allies. We hope that the sister branch of production, industry, will join us."

"The settlement of soldiers on the land was being demanded, but to that end land for settlement must be forthcoming. It lay before Germany's door to the east, but it was eluding her grasp because the peace resolution of July 19, and the self-determination of peoples stood in the way. The right of self-determination was certainly a phrase of deep import, but if it was desired to be just, justice must begin at home, not with the enemy." Passing from this to an attack on the Socialists for placing their international theories before their duty to the Fatherland, Herr Rosicke declared: "So long as the enemy sees the majority of July 19 prevailing among us, we shall get no peace. In this confused situation we look up to the Kaiser."

The Agrarian League has always been the stronghold of monarchical sentiment, and if today the time seems to many to have come to curtail the constitutional rights of the crown, we shall stand for their maintenance. I do not know that the recent strike has afforded any special proof of the masses' ability to govern."

The President concluded with a cheer for the Kaiser to whom a message of loyalty was dispatched; the meeting enthusiastically agreeing to send one to Hindenburg also expressing the league's confidence and gratitude, and the hope that the German people would not be "robbed of the fruit of its endurance."

Baron von Wagenheim, the first president of the league, who spoke next, maintained that Germany's future could be secured only by a strong monarchy and an undiminished army, and boasted that the league had in the past fought the representatives of the democratic movement "who desired to destroy the ideal foundations on which the power and strength of the fatherland rest." He went on to deplore that the controversial question of franchise reform was brought up at the present time, and while admitting that there would be need for a change after the war, observed that it was highly questionable whether it should be effected in a manner that would mean the dominion of the masses and eventually of the street.

"Hitherto," he continued, "Germany had lacked sound national egoism. The Government had never listened to the advice of the league as it should have done, and now the grant of most-favored-nation treatment to the Ukraine was a very serious mistake. The foundations of Germany's economic policy must in no circumstances be forsaken, and for the securing of the freedom of her world trade it would be good for her to establish herself so close to her cousin across the channel as to be able on occasion to look into his loyal eyes with friendly, but with earnest gaze."

The next speaker, Dr. Wildgrube of Dresden, who was recently elected to the Reichstag, discussed the question

of democratization and parliamentarization. Democracy and Kaiserdom, he maintained in refutation of Herr Naumann's argument, were irreconcilable, and he asked why this specter of democracy was forthcoming when the monarchical system in Germany had stood the test.

The speech was followed up by a still more frank address from Herr von Oldenburg-Januschau, who in the days before the war once called for "a lieutenant and 10 men" with whom to drive out the Reichstag. The position at home, he declared, was in marked contrast with the brilliant position abroad achieved by German arms. The Government had been found lacking, the Reichstag had been found lacking. If German diplomats had been found lacking, also, the fault was assuredly that of Bethmann-Hollweg. Never had a minister done such severe and lasting harm to his sovereign and his fatherland as he. It was only fools who believed in permanent amity between nations. Were Germany to disarm in order to be let into an international swindle, it would mean the renunciation of her Deutschum and submission to the tyranny of a world ill-disposed toward her. If she had not possessed an army and fleet they would have had to be devised as great educational institutions. Bethmann, however, made it as difficult as possible for the army to triumph.

"No rain," cried Herr von Oldenburg in picturesque Teutonic phrase, "will wash away the declaration concerning our offense against Belgium alone. We did not need to know that Prussia was justified in occupying the (Belgian) fortresses, but it was his business to know it. So long as the army continues to fight with its heroic courage all is well, but what is to happen afterward, and how we shall emerge from it all, there is no telling. The Chancellor who once more restores order will be shot at, and if he is not shot at he will be a good-for-nothing. The only thing that matters is that he himself shoots back."

After describing the franchise reform bill as an attempt to render the army politically impotent in its absence, and declaring that the Reichstag had struck it a blow from behind by its "despicable peace resolution," the speaker continued: "Under Bismarck there issued from the Wilhelmstrasse the great national tone. We have not as yet heard anything of that tone from the Imperial Chancellery, but we have heard it from the great Hindenburg and the great Ludendorff. The canaille at home and abroad that agitates against these two men is not worthy to loose the latch of their shoes. This war is a war for world hegemony, and however hard it is, we must fight it through to victory, and until that victory is exploited, to destroy the root of the menace to our fatherland."

"We have not left 200,000 men lying in Poland in order to make the Poles happier, but for the honor and advantage of the German Fatherland. The German heart does not beat in the Wilhelmstrasse or in the Reichstag either, but at Main headquarters. The Empire is not an Empire of renunciation, but of power and of glory for ever."

The report of the meeting has been given considerable prominence in the radical and socialist press, and the Berliner Tageblatt, among other papers, has signalized the significance of the agrarian-industrial combination which is evidently being planned to stem the democratic tide. As for Herr von Oldenburg's speech, it was no mere rhetoric, it observed; he only expressed as is his wont, "what certain circles think."

The Leipziger Volkszeitung, entirely agreed, adding that the passage concerning what will happen in the case of a chancellor who sets about restoring order is "the old demand for the strong man who shall reign at home with saber and bayonet, and who must make no concessions to the wishes of the broad masses of the people."

For the rest, the Socialist minority organ considered it superfluous to report the speeches at length, and contented itself with drawing attention to the fact that the league's message of loyalty to the Kaiser met with a telegraphic response expressing the imperial thanks for the work accomplished by the Agrarian League, and concluded with the expectation that "with God's help a speedy and decisive victory and a strong happy future are assured us."

### WOOD FROM ALGONQUIN PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—This city has given itself the distinction of being the first municipality in Ontario to complete a contract with the Provincial Government to secure wood from Algonquin Park, having been allotted the Rainy Lake district, from which the first 6000 cords will be procured. All cutting operations will be carried on under the supervision of the superintendent of the park, and only mature and decaying hardwood trees, such as birch, maple and beech, are to be felled, small trees of less than 10 inches in diameter being left for reforestation purposes. Each municipality is required to cut up the tops and limbs of all trees and to leave no brush, in order to eliminate as far as possible danger from forest fires. The Algonquin Park forest will be reserved for towns and cities in Western, Central and Eastern Ontario, while those in the north will be supplied from nearby districts.

### BUILDING LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The authority to make orders regulating or restricting the carrying on of building and construction work under Defense of the Realm Regulation 8 E, has been transferred by Order in Council from the Minister of Munitions to the Minister of National Service. All applications for licenses under Order XIV of July 14, 1916, should in future be addressed to the Secretary (L), Ministry of National Service, S. W. 1.

## M. BORET KNOWN FOR RESOLUTION

French Minister of Agriculture and Restrictions Fills Place With Energy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Victor Boret, the Minister of Agriculture, may flatter himself that since Feb. 25 he has been the man most discussed in all classes of French society. His present notoriety is another proof that small changes often have great effects, for it is in part due to sandwiches, or rather to the suppression of sandwiches! M. Boret is waging a pitiless war against those particularly delectable dainties and incidentally also against several other agreeable, but it appears perfectly superfluous eatables, such as cheese, cakes, sweets, and so forth. As grand master of the restrictions in France, and realizing that he would obtain little or no result by advocating that his compatriots should ration themselves voluntarily, he has done what his predecessors had left undone, perhaps out of apprehension of those very measures which he has not feared to take. And those persons who still cherish a faint hope that he may relent and somewhat attenuate the severity of the measures to be rigorously applied from March 1 onward (more out of prudence than out of absolute necessity, he said in passing), evidently know nothing of the character of the new minister whose dominant traits are resolution and energy.

M. Victor Boret, who was born at Saumur, was given the full benefit of the independent, rather strenuous education which has always been qualified in France as "American." At an early age he was sent to England, where he acquired a pocket money, three hotel coupons, a sound knowledge of English and the paternal injunction to "make good." He did.

Upon landing in England he immediately engaged himself as workman in a brewery at the rate of a shilling and a half a day. Four years later, when he was recalled to France for his military service, he was proudly earning the respectable salary of a half guinea a day! After having accomplished his "period," he started for Germany, where we find him doing all kinds of odd jobs in a large agricultural concern in Hanover. But he did not remain there long, and soon returned to England, where he found a situation in a shipping firm.

It was only after he had undergone these diverse and thorough experiences that his father judged him fit to direct the large firm for the importation of seeds which he had created. Once his own master, M. Boret gave free vent to his exceptional business aptitudes. He developed and transformed his father's trade and soon realized important improvements.

Politics next attracted him as being a means of better exposing and developing his commercial theories. Elected deputy of London in 1910, he was reelected deputy of the Vienne department in 1914. His political career has been exceptionally rapid, for he was called to succeed M. Fernand David as Minister of Agriculture and M. Long as Food Controller-General of France in November, 1917.

However, whilst recognizing that he is a trader and a parliamentarian, he defends himself vigorously against being an economist or a politician in the preface of his new book, "La Bataille Economique de Demain." For M. Boret, not satisfied with his ministerial functions, is also an author, and his work treats of one of the most important and most pressing of after-war problems: Who shall possess commercial supremacy, France or Germany?

M. Boret exposes in a clear, exceedingly convincing style, free from any padding or resounding literary effect, that when Germany has been beaten in the field she will immediately organize herself so as to pursue the struggle on the economic ground, in order to reestablish the victory she had already more than half won before the war and which was compromised uniquely by her faith in brute force. France will then have to defend herself by opposing her strength to that of Germany in an organization which must at least be equal, if not superior to that of her enemy.

M. Boret goes on to declare that, after the war, the motto of France should be Bismarck's famous phrase reversed. Instead of saying, like the Iron Chancellor, "After the merchant the soldier," which phrase so admirably sums up the whole policy of Germany during the last half century, the French should affirm: "After the soldier the merchant," for the French armies of the tomorrow will be the traders who will carry French products and French thought to the farthest parts of the globe.

M. Boret examines, at some length,

the actual preparation given to young men who intend to devote themselves to commerce. And he blames the methods generally followed, affirming that the best commercial training in the world is actual practice. This declaration coming from a man who, like M. Boret, has been through the rough school of experience is a very precious indication and should be pondered over by young Frenchmen possessing trading ambitions.

In this interesting study, which can be most profitably read by the uninitiated as well as by specialists of commercial affairs, M. Boret also points out a fact which is of deep interest, viz., that the strength of the German merchant resides in the consideration his compatriots manifest toward him. Germany the land of caste, holding commerce in much higher esteem than France which is a democratic country.

## CIVIL ENGINEERS AND THE FUEL QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The first general meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, recently held in this city, brought together experts from all parts of the Dominion to consider the power and fuel problems that this country now has to cope with. In reference to the question of fuel, Mr. B. F. Haanel of Ottawa said that the undeveloped fuel resources of Canada as known at the present time would be sufficient to supply the whole Dominion for 1000 years. "We have been depending to a large extent on fuel mined in the United States," he said, "and we are in consequence facing a fuel situation of some gravity, a condition brought about by the ease with which fuel of all kinds could be imported and the apathy displayed by the public at large toward the exploitation of our own resources which, in Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, is estimated at 400,000,000,000 tons."

The importance of coal in transportation was dealt with by Mr. W. N. Neal, general secretary of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defense. He said that the haul of fuel by the railways, both for themselves and for the public, amounted in 1916 to 25,000,000 tons, or over one-fifth of the total freight tonnage carried by all the railways of Canada that year, and required the service of 29,948 trains, the weight of bituminous coal carried being but a trifle less than all the grain produced in the Dominion.

F. G. Clarke, chief engineer of the Toronto Electric Light Company, predicted that within 20 years people would have their homes comfortably heated through the installation of central heating plants. The fuel used would be gas and briquettes made from powdered coal—the former sent from the mines to the various cities in pipes, "just as oil is pumped from Oklahoma to the Atlantic seaboard—instead of anthracite and bituminous coal. The cost of this fuel," he said, "would be possibly one-fourth that of gas and coal at the present time. Steam mains would have to be laid under the streets and a well-designed system would provide heat for from 10 to 30 per cent less than it now costs."

Electricification of railways was dealt with by John Murphy, chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa. In his opinion the elimination of the need for coal long distances from the mine would be a much more effective measure of relief and of true conservation than increasing mine production and thereby adding to the burden of the railways. Reduction in the amount of coal used would release both men and apparatus all along the route and would be a complete solution of the very serious transportation problem. Several speakers predicted that it would be impossible to get coal in Ontario next winter, and advised preparation for the use of wood wherever it could be procured.

### TRAINING CAMP TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The third officers' training camp, at Camp Gordon, will close April 5, two weeks earlier than had been planned. Lieut. Col. John W. Thomas, now commanding the training camp, will assume his new duties as adjutant of the Eighty-second Division.

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Prices start very modestly at \$14 for a smartly tailored Hat and thence to \$75 for a beautiful imported Hat for dress occasions.

## JAPANESE DIVIDE ON WAR ISSUES

Prof. Masaharu Anesaki of the Imperial University of Tokyo Says Many Are Apprehensive of Overthrow of Autocracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Cal.—In an address on the subject of "Japanese Views on Present International Problems," before the conference on international relations which was held in connection with the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the University of California, in this city recently, Masaharu Anesaki, professor in the faculty of letters of the Imperial University of Tokyo, who came to the United States specially for this occasion as the representative of the Imperial University, spoke frankly of the divided condition of public opinion in Japan as to the wisdom of Japan's participation in the great struggle now in progress.

Professor Anesaki also spoke of the embarrassment that is felt by a part of the Japanese public because of the heavy onslaughts that the allies of Japan and associated nations are making on autocracy, and said that apprehension is felt on this point, not only by the Monarchists and Conservatives of the Japanese Empire, but by some Progressives and Constitutionalists as well, the idea being that an increase in the democratic forces of the world might be injurious to the internal affairs of Japan.

After affirming the loyal allegiance of Japan to the letter and spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Professor Anesaki continued in part as follows:

"Charges have been made in some quarters that Japan is participating in the war only half-heartedly. There may be in this a semblance of the truth, although these critics greatly minimized Japan's contributions in the war. In fact, Japanese opinion is divided into two sections. There are some who care only for their country's interests—mainly material interests. Their motto is Japan first, and for this purpose they would see their country keep herself aloof as much as possible from the actual warfare."

"Among these people are admirers of Germany who would not like to see Japan committed too much to the allied cause. Ethically speaking, these pro-Germans are believers in the rule of might and arms, and therefore would not fully appreciate the moral cause of the allied nations. On the other hand, however, strong opinions and sentiments counteracting the former have always existed, and are increasing in their influence every day."

"The constitutional government of Japan is still in its infancy, and the appeals of political leaders to the people are never so important as in England or America. In judging through the analogy of their own situation the people can hardly understand the significance of the declarations, speeches, messages of Mr. Asquith, of Mr. Lloyd George, or of President Wilson. Very imperfectly or erroneously understood is the purpose of those declarations, the call to the people for the national and international causes, for illuminating their minds and awakening their consciences to the significance of the war. There were and are some publicists who ridicule those declarations as a vain attempt to win the war, not by arms, but by orations. In

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## COOPERATION FOR SCHOOLS IS URGED

Business and Industry Are Asked to Take an Active Part by Boston Superintendent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Active cooperation in the conduct of the schools by business and industrial houses, art institutions and other agencies, which he says are better equipped for practical teaching than the schools themselves, is urged by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools, in his annual report. The first pages of this report giving his summary of general policies are just off the press in proof form. In them Dr. Dyer says:

"The educational system should be woven into the social fabric, not being a distinct unit to itself, but contributing to the effectiveness of all, and itself becoming effective through the aid of all. The community itself should be kept in close touch with the work of the schools and understand the purposes of the various activities. The home and the school should be closely knit together. The function of the home in the training of the child should not be lost sight of. Parents' organizations should be encouraged to the end that there may be intelligent cooperation and sympathetic understanding between teachers and parents."

"The chief purpose of school administration," Dr. Dyer says further, "is to make the work of the individual teachers as effective as possible. Their power of initiative should be given opportunity, and they should be kept informed as to the purpose and progress of the system. Their advice should be sought and their importance magnified."

In his report Dr. Dyer maintains that the appointment and promotion of teachers should be absolutely on a merit basis, free from personal favoritism and "influence." In the development of activities he believes there should be localization of authority but not necessarily centralization of authority. Courses of study he thinks should be frequently reconstructed, transitions from different periods should be gradual and the course of study and methods of teaching should provide the children with a balanced education.

With regard to standards Dr. Dyer says that some of the most important work of the teacher cannot be measured but some parts of it can be tested, and teachers should be led to recognize tests as aids and not as espionage. The entire method of conducting a school, he goes on, should exemplify the fundamentals of democracy. "It should provide opportunity for individual initiative, for free expression and participation by all, for the development of self-direction and self-control, and for the exercise of private judgment."

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## PRISON SITE BILL IS STRONGLY URGED

Henry B. Endicott and Edward C. R. Bagley Among Those Who Ask Legislative Committee to Act Favorably

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Strong pressure was brought upon the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature today to report favorably the bill to permit the taking of 1500 acres of farm land as a site for a modern state prison, to replace the antiquated institution in Charlestown, which has seen more than a century of service.

Mr. Endicott, executive manager of the State Public Safety Committee, and Edward C. R. Bagley, director of prisons, urged favorable action.

Mr. Endicott could see an increase in prison population at the end of the war and believed Massachusetts must take immediate steps in anticipation. Then he believed the farm work of prisoners from Charlestown on the proposed new site would result in a valuable addition to food production this year.

Mr. Bagley declared Massachusetts was way behind other states in its facilities for prisoners, and referred to the extremely undesirable living conditions at Charlestown. He said the prison industries fund amounted to \$221,000 on Dec. 1, and that this money would provide the \$350,000 needed for the new site, as well as provide for a prison camp this summer. It was not necessary to dip into the state treasury for the money.

He emphasized, in answer to Chairman Warner of the committee, the urgency of the proposition, notwithstanding the present prison population of 550 is the lowest in 35 years. A new plant and new equipment is demanded, he said, if the State is to care properly for its prisoners. It also is contemplated to establish in the new institution an industry entirely new to Massachusetts, which the director was not at liberty to describe.

He thought there would be no difficulty in disposing of the Charlestown property. It is valuable and assessed for \$1,000,000, he stated.

Thomas C. O'Brien, prison director of prisons, told how the prison industries fund is expanding. Last year the net gain from the Charlestown industries was \$98,000, while for the four institutions contributing to the fund the gain was \$150,000. He insisted that the present is the best time to go on the market for a new site, in that real estate values are more attractive from the buyer's point of view. Should the bill be enacted speedily, the prisoners could be set to work farming in another month, he thought.

Henry Sterling, a member of the Food Production Committee of the Public Safety Committee, urged favorable action because of the obvious effect the prison work would have on the food supply.

The bill was reported out by the Committee on Public Institutions, with several dissenters. Senator Dahlborg, chairman of the committee and a dissenter, spoke in opposition at today's hearing. He said the expense was unwarranted at present. Representatives Dean of Worcester and Orr of Pittsfield also opposed.

## AMUSEMENT HOUSES REGISTRATION RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Daniel C. Roper, internal revenue commissioner, today extended from April 1 to April 15 the time in which proprietors of amusement houses or dealers in tickets for such purposes must register with the revenue collectors of their districts.

A new revenue provides that ticket brokers must collect 10 per cent of the price for which they sell an admission ticket, regardless of the face value. Another rule provides that doorkeepers and other employees of amusement enterprise are equally responsible with the proprietor for collection of the war tax.

## KANSAS CITY STREET CARS STILL TIED UP

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Although the general strike in progress for a week was settled late last night by agreement, the city today faced a continuation of the street car tieup. Several hundred employees of the street railway company refused to resume the operation of cars because of a company order forbidding the men to wear union buttons in sight while on duty. Only a few cars were in operation.

## WORKMEN RETURN ON PATRIOTIC GROUNDS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Temporary interruption of outside work at a government reservation was caused today when about 1200 laborers refused to take the train from the city to the place. Three special railroad agents who had been passing there upon the right of way had a controversy with two carloads of men.

## NORTHEASTERN HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—An important change which is immediately to go into effect at northeastern army headquarters will be the discarding of the monthly and bi-monthly muster rolls which have for a long time been a feature of the army curriculum. Instead of all the clerical work dealing with the daily report, which has heretofore fallen upon the company commanders, personnel officers will be de-

## WAR DECREASES THE SCHOOL ROLLS

Massachusetts Attendance of Minors Eligible to Work Dropping Off by Thousands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—An increase of 15,000 children between the ages of 14 and 16 years have been taken from the public schools of Massachusetts this year as a direct effect of the war, according to a special inquiry made by the State Board of Education. In order to ascertain the actual effect of the war on education in the Commonwealth the commissioner of education, for the State, Dr. Payson Smith, sent out a questionnaire some time ago.

Returns on the special inquiry relating to withdrawals from school, resignation of teachers and salary increases were received from 322 of the 354 cities and towns of the State. The estimated number of employed minors between 14 and 16 years of age, or of legal school age is 50,000, an increase from 35,000 in the preceding year and that was unusually large because of the inducements offered to young workers even at that time.

The number of men teachers and principals entering the war service since July 1 is 184 while 103 teachers resigned their positions during the current school year to enter other pursuits, chiefly attracted by the higher salaries. This means that 300 teachers have been lost to the schools during the present year by reason of war conditions, a situation that is considered serious from an educational standpoint. It does not represent all such losses for there were considerable previous to that date, and it does mean that many of them occurred while school was in session, having a particularly disorganizing effect. Increases in teachers' salaries have been made by 77 cities and towns in the current school year and are contemplated by 86 others.

High school enrollment in 218 of the 226 cities and towns maintaining high schools shows a decrease in enrollment from last year of 3108 or 2.9 per cent and a decrease from the estimated enrollment of 5049 or 6.3 per cent. The actual enrollment in high schools this year was 76,788 and for last year, 79,896.

During the year 357 high school boys (not graduates) left school to enter war service.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, addressed the Radcliffe College students yesterday afternoon in Agassiz Theater on "The Study of World Democracy." Discussion groups have been formed and will be conducted every Wednesday by Dr. Fesbie, and every Thursday afternoon by Professor Day. The subject to be discussed will be on such questions as "Internationalism and Christianity." The Radcliffe Glee Club sang in Sanders Theater in connection with the Harvard Radio Band at the meeting in Memorial Hall. Radcliffe College students are forming a platoon of 144 girls which will march in the Liberty Loan parade on April 6.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The commencement orator on May 20 will be Albert Parker Fitch, former president of Andover Theological Seminary, and now professor of Christian ethics in Amherst College. Intensive classes in the war emergency course at the College of Business Administration will begin Thursday evening on secretarial duties; on Friday evening courses in advertising and elementary accounting will also commence. These courses are given in connection with the general course which has been going on for several weeks. The charge is nominal, covering only the cost of materials, and the courses are open to men and women.

## HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Athletics of the future are to be discussed in a paper by Merle S. Getchell of Brockton at the second annual meeting of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association to be held at the Hotel Brunswick on Saturday. James E. Downey will give a review of the athletic activities of the last year. Details tending to complete the organization will be considered. At present the association is managed by an executive board composed of James E. Downey of Boston, Merle S. Getchell of Brockton and George E. Davis of Lynn.

## METHODIST CONFERENCE

TILTON, N. H.—"The Centenary and the Present World Conflict" was discussed today by Bishop Wilson S. Lewis at a meeting to consider the missionary centenary program held on the opening day of the annual New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Charles B. Mitchell presided at the business session with which the conference opened. The meetings will continue through Sunday.

## MAINE DEMOCRATS MEET IN CONVENTION

National Prohibition and Woman Suffrage Confront Delegates, Who Hear Patriotic Addresses From State Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—With national prohibition fast spreading over the country and woman suffrage gaining in momentum, Maine Democrats in biennial convention here today were confronted with taking a stand on these propositions. Resolutions endorsing the Wilson Administration and pledging support of it throughout the war, were also expected to be adopted, following the example of the Republican Party in convention here last week.

The convention was called to order this morning by Thomas A. Doherty of Houlton, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and he introduced as permanent chairman Leonard A. Pierce of Houlton, who was floor leader of the party in the House of Representatives in 1915. Both gave patriotic addresses and spoke of the need of setting aside party differences in conducting the war to a successful conclusion.

The speakers scheduled for the day were Daniel J. McGillicuddy, E. E. Newbert, former State Treasurer; Obadiah Gardner, Bertrand G. MacIntire and Judge E. F. Connolly. Speculation was rife as to whether the Democrats would seize the opportunity of making woman suffrage a semi-party issue. The Republicans failed to endorse it at the recent convention, and many thought that the Democrats would do so and thereby attempt to catch additional votes.

It was a question as to whether the Democrats would endorse prohibition, since that party has been considered doubtful on this issue. Again the argument of votes and political prestige was presented as a reason why they should adopt such a plank, not the mention of the efficacy of prohibition.

Mr. MacIntire was the only one mentioned for candidate for Governor, and Mr. Gardner was understood to be the only one mentioned for United States Senator from the second district. Lewis J. Brann, former Mayor of Lewiston, is a candidate for chairman of the State Committee, and John J. Dooley of Portland, a candidate for State Committee for Cumberland County.

## United Country Urged

Chairman of Maine Democratic Convention Speaks

PORTLAND, Me.—A united America with party differences subordinated was declared to be essential to successful prosecution of the war, by Leonard A. Pierce, chairman of the Democratic State Convention here today. He paid high tribute to the Wilson Administration, and declared that the comfort, safety and success of the American troops at the front was the supreme consideration of the country at present.

"This is no year for politics in the narrow sense," said Mr. Pierce. "This is a year for pulling together. The Democratic party cannot win this war, the Republican party cannot, and we do not all work to the utmost, the nation will not win. It is unfortunate that we should have a political campaign at all. There is only one campaign we are really in, and that is being waged in France and Flanders. 'Party victory,' said Mr. Pierce, 'is not an end in itself, only an aid to national victory, and the public man who emphasizes partisanship this year is not only a poor patriot, he is not even a good politician. Let America be united and determined and victory, complete and lasting, shall be ours.'"

## WOMEN FOR FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—"Farm work is one of the most patriotic services women can perform for their country," declared Miss Helen Fraser, organizer of the National War Savings Committee of the British Treasury, in addressing a group of Boston women

yesterday in Huntington Hall. Called by the New England section of the Farm and Garden Association and the women's department of the National Civic Federation, the meeting was presided over by Miss Helen Holmes of Kingston. In England today 1,000,000 acres of land in addition to the resources before the war are under cultivation, and mostly by women, Miss Fraser said.

## OREGON TO HAVE STATE CONSTABULARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALEM, Ore.—The State Emergency Board has appropriated \$250,000 for defense work, and a plan of organizing a state constabulary will now be worked out. Headquarters for this new organization will be in Portland, with men stationed wherever necessary.

Four companies are planned of 50 men each, in addition to officers, and the board has recommended the use of motorcycles exclusively.

## BRAZIL ENCOURAGES COAL AND RUBBER

Service of the United Press Associations

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Brazilian Government issued a decree today favoring the coal and rubber industries. The Government will lend 50 per cent of the capital employed for enterprises producing more than 150 tons of coal daily. The Government also will reduce railway and maritime tariffs on coal, rubber and iron.

## DAILY CASUALTY LIST ISSUANCE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Payton C. March, acting chief of staff, today directed that the issuance of the daily casualty list here be suspended pending definite interpretation from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, as to whether it is forbidden by his new order providing that General Pershing's headquarters shall issue all news relating to the troops in France.

## SOCIAL WORKERS SCHOOL

BOSTON, Mass.—Beginning with Tuesday, April 9, a series of 12 lectures will be held at three o'clock each Tuesday and Thursday at the School for Social Workers, dealing with subjects connected with the War Camp Community Service. The object of these lectures is to give workers in this line an opportunity to receive the benefit of special training.

## NEW YORK CLUB RESOLUTIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Democratic Club has joined other clubs in this city in an attack on pro-Germanism by adopting resolutions which forbid the use of the German language or the presence of enemy aliens in the clubhouse, and provide for the destruction of any pro-German literature found in the club library. Members ignoring the new rules will be expelled.

## DIRECTORS FOR BOYS' CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In order to care for the Massachusetts boys who volunteer their services for farm work during the summer, Governor McCall, in a special message to the Legislature, recommends that a special appropriation be made for providing equipment for camps, supervisors and directors. The message is before the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

## HARTFORD ELECTION HELD

HARTFORD, Conn.—Mayor Frank A. Hagarty, Republican candidate for reelection, was defeated in the biennial city election here today by Richard J. Kinsella, Democrat, by a majority of 355. The chief contest was over town clerk, John A. Gleason, Democrat, winning over Henry F. Smith, Republican, by 3380.

## AMERICAN NAVAL MEN IN BRAZIL

Service of the United Press Associations  
RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Edwin V. Morgan, Ambassador to Brazil, today presented to the Government the officers of the United States Navy who came here to instruct the Brazilian Navy and war college in gunnery and aviation.

## SPRING CAMPAIGN TO INCLUDE HIKES

Camp Devens Officers Plan to Take Men Out Over Country for Purpose of Accustoming Them to Heavy Marching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A feature of the spring campaign of training for men in the seventy-sixth division includes a series of long-distance hikes, each of several days or a week's duration, the plan being received with great delight by the men of the various regiments. These hikes will be for the purpose of accustoming the men to heavy marching, and they will pause only long enough for meals or when night overtakes them. Occasionally it is planned to camp for two or three days in one place, and there probably will be an opportunity for the working out of maneuver problems. The regiments will take their field kitchens and other equipment with them, and it is expected that the marching expeditions will have most beneficial results. One of the first of these trips will be taken on April 19, when Col. J. S. Herron hopes to take the three hundred and fourth infantry, which is the Connecticut organization, over the roads toward Worcester, Mass.

The first battalion drill with the formation of battalions according to the new field army organization was held on Tuesday with students of the officers' training school participating. Music was furnished by the three hundred and first machine gun battalion band.

The four companies of the school were merged into two, and all except the company commanders were in the ranks. In the afternoon the men went into the trenches where they performed all the maneuvers incident to actual combat firing, trench raids, wiring, and many other details which were worked out in a clever manner, eliciting the commendation of the officers who witnessed the work.

In connection with the school, it is stated that 96 of the students have been assigned as first-class privates in the infantry regiments. Thirty-six others from the batteries of the school have been forwarded to the artillery regiments in a similar capacity. These assignments are the only ones made pending the commissioning of officers from the school, but it is understood that all the graduates from the school have been recommended for commissions.

## Plans for British Tank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for receiving the British tank Britannia, due to arrive in Boston on Friday, are completed and the big metal warrior will make the ascent of Bunker Hill on Saturday morning, after passing the State House where it will be reviewed by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who in the absence of Governor McCall in Washington will board the machine which will pass to Tremont Street, Washington Street to Charlestown Bridge, and thence by Chelsea and Bunker Hill streets to the base of the monument. Upon reaching the home of Commandant William R. Rush of the navy yard, either Captain Rush or one of his official staff will mount the machine accompanying Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge to the monument.

Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt has received a request from the Board of Trade in Lynn, Mass., to allow the tank to visit that city on Friday evening where there will be a Liberty Loan celebration. Major Marlatt

will confer with Capt. Richard Haigh of the British Army who is in charge of the tank, and it is probable that arrangements will be made for the machine to be a feature of the affair.

On Saturday evening Major Marlatt and British-Canadian Army officials will cooperate with officers of the United States Navy, and a rally will be held in Scollay Square. An effort will be made to secure recruits for both organizations, and speeches will be made from the top of the tank. There also will be musical features.

## Exemption of Mariners Sought

BOSTON, Mass.—At a conference of Shipping Board officials and representatives of mariners' organizations held at the customhouse on Tuesday afternoon it was decided to impress on local exemption boards the need of granting exemption to all men known to be mariners in order that they may be sent aboard ships.

## LIQUOR SALES IN BANGOR OPPOSED

Governor Milliken of Maine Goes to Washington in Effort to Stop Transfers From Bond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor Carl E. Milliken has gone to Washington in an endeavor to stop the sale of bonded Scotch whiskey in this State, delivered from Portland and Bangor customhouses. It has been learned that a considerable quantity is being dispensed in Bangor, strictly within the limitations prescribed by state and federal laws, and the same is being done in Portland, but it is all very annoying to Governor Milliken, who has worked assiduously to have the lid on tight all over the Commonwealth during his administration. Sheriff Graham of Portland and other ardent prohibition leaders are likewise discontented.

Governor Milliken's attention has been called to the arrogance of Bangor in continuing the traffic and he will make another appeal in Washington for the immediate enactment of a drastic law forbidding the traffic. It is hoped that a rider may be attached to some important bill to accomplish this object. Insufficient time is available for consideration of a relatively minor matter independently.

It will be Governor Milliken's second trip to Washington for a like purpose, as he tried last fall to have the Portland distribution stopped. This liquor in bond was transferred by a Portsmouth (N. H.) wholesaler from other houses to Portland and recently a consignment was sent to Bangor, where it is being sold at a total cost of about \$34 a case. Several hundred cases have been disposed of in this manner. State laws are such that no restraint can be placed on these purchases and sales. So long as such liquor remains in bond, it is immune from sheriffs.

## TWO SINKINGS ARE REPORTED

AN ATLANTIC PORT.—Officers of a British freight steamship which arrived here today said that two steamships, part of a convoy to which their ship was attached, were sunk by German submarines shortly after leaving a British port. The freighter sailed on March 20. The names of the two ships sunk were not disclosed.

## HOOVER DINNER SERVED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—A Hoover dinner was served last evening in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Brookline Woman's Club. It was attended by nearly 500 residents, who heard Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey, in charge of the food center of the town, talk on food conservation.

## WOOL FIRM CALLED "PURE GERMAN"

Special Consideration Asked for It in Cable Message to Count Bernstorff Intercepted by British Officials

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A cablegram from the German Foreign Office at Berlin addressed to Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, referring to the Forstmann-Hufmann Company, Passaic, N. J., woolen manufacturers, as a "pure German firm," was read into the record on Tuesday at the inquiry into an alleged German wool-hoarding conspiracy.

A translation of its text follows: "To Herr Count V. Bernstorff, 'Rye, New York. 'Your Excellency—Interested parties here have repeatedly made representations for preferential treatment of the firm of Forstmann & Hufmann in Passaic, N. J., in connection with shipment of coal tar dyes to the U. S. A., since this pure German firm, as is well known on your side, undertook last year the wool supply for Germany, and, therefore, claims it has been especially badly treated by England. It is most respectfully recommended to Your Excellency, should there be no reason to the contrary, to arrange for the greatest possible consideration for this firm in the later distribution of the shipments to consumers which are now in prospect.'"

Forstmann said the only reason he could assign for the foreign office seeking preferential treatment for his company was that former business associates in Berlin might have requested such considerations in connection with negotiations carried on through the State Department at Washington, whereby Germany was to release shipments of dyestuffs and chemicals to the United States in exchange for cargoes of cotton and wool urgently needed in Germany.

These negotiations were during the time when this country was neutral, Mr. Forstmann said.

## DOCKING FACILITIES OFFERED GOVERNMENT


Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mayor Gainer has called to the attention of United States officials in Washington the excellent docking facilities which are to be abandoned here by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, in the hope that the Government may be able to make use of these facilities in its war work.

The Merchants and Miners Transportation Company came here in 1852 and leased from the city the facilities it now is using. The dock has 1500 feet of available room for ships, and can take care of two large vessels at the same time.

## PARK POLICEMEN NEEDED

BOSTON, Mass.—Owing to the war, the Metropolitan Park Commission is advertising for men for the metropolitan park police force. Voluntary enlistment and the draft have caused 36 men to enter the country's service. The usual long waiting list for positions on the force has been wiped out altogether, and the same is true with the civil service list. Therefore it is necessary to advertise for the 36 men required to complete the force.



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## SHORTER WORKDAY FOR WOMEN URGED

Conference Under the Auspices  
of the Massachusetts Con-  
sumers League Is Addressed  
by Mayor Peters and Others

BOSTON, Mass.—"The Shorter Day and Its Effect Upon Output" was discussed at a luncheon and conference given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Consumers League in Twentieth Century Club apartments, 4 Joy Street, Tuesday, with a view to bringing together league members, ministers of Greater Boston and others interested in subjects of an industrial nature.

The primal object of the conference was to consider a plan for greater cooperation between the churches and public and the Consumers League, particularly in legislative matters.

In the absence of the president, Mrs. Frank W. Howell, Miss Mary C. Wiggins, secretary of the league, presided, and following the luncheon, at 2:30, introduced Mayor Andrew J. Peters, who spoke of what had been accomplished by the organization, of which he had been a member for many years, referring to the hardships borne by girls in factories and other occupations, the need of a better understanding regarding one's privileges, and the advantage, in an industrial sense, of educating public opinion. He believed the Legislature was susceptible to the public mind, but the necessity of enlightenment was paramount.

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, of the legislative committee and member of the executive board, related many of the objections with which she had met when seeking the enactment of a 48-hour week for women, which is now in the hands of the Social Welfare Committee of the State Legislature.

She declared that England had allowed women to labor from 80 to 100 hours a week when the war began, with the result that inefficiency became so general that a reduced service to 50 hours was recommended by the Government. "We hear from every hand the need of conserving food," concluded Mrs. Rantoul; "but there is a more imperative call for the conservation of the strength of our women and children."

Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, also of the league legislative committee, stated that the organization was anxious to make itself of service to the public, and asked that a sentiment tending to education and progress be inaugurated without delay.

Miss Vida Scudder, of the Wellesley College faculty, spoke of the need of service in the churches, and urged the members of the numerous congregations present to advocate the cause of woman labor, that cooperation might result.

The consensus of the conference was "let the ministers of the churches rise and success is practically assured." At the conclusion of the addresses Mrs. Rantoul announced that the social welfare committee had recommended a 50-hour bill for women.

## REGULATIONS FOR AIR-TRAFFIC

Germany, Austria-Hungary,  
Sweden and Bulgaria Take  
Matter in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Bern)—A report has been published of a meeting held in Budapest at the end of January of the Law Committees of the Berlin Imperial Aero Club, the Royal Austrian Aero Club, and the Hungarian Aero Association. The meeting, which was also attended by representatives of the Central Powers, Sweden and Bulgaria, was devoted to the discussion of the guiding rules which it was proposed the various governments should adopt for the future regulation of air traffic. With regard to the first point discussed—the question of sovereign rights of the air—it was decided that "the sovereign rights of a country extend to the air over its territories. Other countries are to be given flying rights through a country's air for peaceful purposes, so long as the territorial rights of the country are not restricted thereby. These rights are to be regulated by an inter-state treaty."

Private property in the air was regarded by the meeting as non-existent, and a German representative, Dr. Tauber, emphasized the fact that an owner of land must not be regarded as owning the air above his property unique ad eum. The following proposals were accepted: "No person is justified in putting obstacles in the way of an air voyage by virtue of owning property in land. Every person must allow flying over his land even if the justifiable interests of his land are restricted thereby, or if the right of flying over his land is abused. The owner of land possesses no right to forbid flying merely because of possible damage or danger from a falling flying machine, or from objects thrown down from any such machine, or on account of restrictions on his other interests if the land is flown over at a suitable height. In so far as the owner of the land has no right to veto his interests are to be protected by common law enactments as to damage and civil actions for compensation."

Concerning the question of customs regulations, a matter of the utmost importance, inasmuch as passenger and goods traffic by air will begin immediately after the conclusion of peace, all present at the

meeting approved of the following statement:

"The customs regulations to be established for international air traffic shall keep in view the same axioms as obtain for international customs intercourse. Aircraft carrying commercial commodities must, before each ascent and after each landing, be subject to an official scrutiny. The invoice which is to be given to the captain of the aircraft in duplicate must be shown by him to the customs examination office as soon as possible after landing, and he must furnish all particulars necessary for establishing the identity of the aircraft and her cargo. On landing duty must be paid on any goods involved but not forthcoming. The formation of associations in the country responsible for the payment of duties is desirable. No duty is to be levied in the case of through flights where no landing is effected. Efforts must be made to obtain uniformity in the customs regulations, and to have a few customs frontiers as possible. Customs formalities should be simplified in case of air traffic. Special efforts should be made to replace examination of the goods by sealing the boxes with leads at the starting point."

With regard to administrative regulations for air traffic, the meeting approved of the following proposals: "Air traffic is only to be conducted in aircraft registered by the Government with certificated pilots in certificated airships. The aircraft must bear the prescribed marks of nationality. For all air traffic regulations, such as rules for avoiding collisions, signals and so on, and in so far as the traffic is carried on by different companies, a code upon which all have agreed, should be drawn up. Undertakings for air traffic and for the construction of landing places are to be subject to government concession. All arrangements for air traffic as well as plant must be approved by the Government. The Government inspection and control of air traffic must be centralized. Air traffic legislation must be the function of the Empire."

Finally, in the matter of compensation for damage and compulsory insurance, it was agreed that: "All damage caused by aircraft must be made good. The person in possession of the aircraft is liable. Liability ceases if it is proved that the injured party has willfully caused the damage or that the damage is due to the intervention of a third party. Efforts must be made to form compulsory syndicates for bearing the costs of compensation and to unite such syndicates in an international liability association."

## NEW YORK WOMEN HOLD TO DRY VIEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a statement making public a poll taken among leading women in every city and county in the State, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, refutes the opinion which, he says, is being widely spread by James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, that the women's vote will not be a strong factor in favor of prohibition.

Not a single unfavorable reply was received in the questionnaire conducted by the league. The women whose opinions were sought included the suffrage party assembly district leaders, presidents of women's clubs, women on defense councils and others in a position to gauge the sentiment among the women of their communities. Circularizing members of avowed temperance organizations was purposely avoided.

## AGASSIZ CREW MAY BE TRIED FOR PIRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Miss Maude Lochrane, owner of the Alexander Agassiz, and five German sailors, taken aboard that craft when overhauled by a United States destroyer, were removed from the city and county jails here Tuesday night and taken to Los Angeles.

Depositions of the prisoners will be turned over to United States Commissioner Hammack at Los Angeles, who will determine whether the evidence justifies the trial of the woman and the Germans on a charge of piracy. American naval officers, testifying at the final session of the prize court Tuesday, contradicted much of the testimony given by the prisoners, especially concerning the statements of the Germans that they had seen no papers thrown overboard when the Americans came alongside.

## MONTREAL REELECTS MR. MARTIN AS MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Mayor Mederic Martin was reelected on Tuesday by a majority of about 7200. His opponent was Joseph Ainey, labor leader. Mayor Martin was opposed almost unanimously by the press of the city, which charged that under his administration Montreal had fallen into a deplorable condition from the financial and administrative viewpoints, but under the new commission form of government, which comes into effect on May 1, the Mayor will be shorn of nearly all his power.

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, AT 8:15

LEOPOLD AUER

Viola Recital—Master of Masters

WANDA BOGUTZKA-STEIN, PIANIST

Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 50c

## NEED OF FASTER SHIP WORK URGED

Major Boehm of Canadian Infantry Says the Men in Shipyards Share Honor With Those in the Army and Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Employees engaged in shipbuilding plants everywhere in the United States are urged to speed up their work by Maj. M. S. Boehm of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth battalion of Canadian infantry, who is now in the United States. Major Boehm, who is in charge of the collection of Canadian war pictures now being shown in Boston, declares that a ship should become the national emblem of the United States for the time being; it should be worn on the lapels of the men's coats and on the dresses of the women.

"The highest honor any man today in this country can lay claim to," said Major Boehm, "is to wear the khaki uniform of the soldiers in the trenches, the navy blue of the sailors on board our battleships, or the working clothes of men employed in our shipyards. The man wheeling a wheelbarrow in the shipyard, in my estimation, is fulfilling a more patriotic duty than is the bank president. The man who is a slacker for even 10 minutes in the day in the shipyards is doing his bit toward deserting his country, and his own boy or his neighbor's boy in the trenches over there."

"I believe in labor unions," Major Boehm continued, "but when your home is at stake, which are you going to stick by, your labor union or your country?"

"I want every one of you men to be able to say if the worst comes to worst, 'I did my bit.' I want to see my country and your country saved from the German peril, and it's up to you instead of seeing how little work you can get by with, to get in all the overtime possible. Give full efficiency for every dollar you receive, see to it that next week 25 per cent more rivets are driven than during this week, and the next week drive even 25 per cent more than that."

"It's no matter if you do work 24 hours a day and on Sundays too. What right has any American in civilian clothes to think about wages when his son or his neighbor's son is over there fighting in the trenches for liberty and the good of all mankind?"

"Last year three times as many ships were sunk by enemy submarines as were built, and this condition cannot continue. The thing for us to do is to see that the battles are fought out over there, that war doesn't get into the United States. None of us know when the war will be over, but the end is not in sight. If Germany wins, then it is all over with the United States and Great Britain, and enemy fleets will come to our shores."

"The great difficulty of the whole situation is the lack of ships. We have an inexhaustible supply of men, as good soldiers as I've ever seen anywhere, but they are here in this country, and the battlefields are 3000 miles away. Transportation is of the most vital interest. We need ships for transporting food supplies, fighting materiel, engines and cars, and for troops. We have already more than 400,000 men in France but we may need 4,000,000 in order to win the war. There should be a continuous trail of smoke from our shores extending across to the ports of France."

"A ship program is the program for every one of us to follow. Back up the soldiers and sailors. They're deserving of every bit of help we can give them, no matter how small it may be. You and I must be willing to give all we have, time, life, money. The British and French armies can hold the western front if we send over our men quickly and in vast numbers. It is up to us, whether we win this war or do not."

## UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEMBERS DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Cal.—On the advice of the United States Naval Intelligence Office for the twelfth naval district, Alfred Forke, who was Agassiz professor of Oriental languages and lit-



CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

131 South State Street

Men's and Women's Shoes

Exclusive Men's Shop 14 S. Dearborn St.

Exclusive Women's Shop 4700 Sheridan Rd.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Mayor Mederic Martin was reelected on Tuesday by a majority of about 7200. His opponent was Joseph Ainey, labor leader. Mayor Martin was opposed almost unanimously by the press of the city, which charged that under his administration Montreal had fallen into a deplorable condition from the financial and administrative viewpoints, but under the new commission form of government, which comes into effect on May 1, the Mayor will be shorn of nearly all his power.

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erature and head of the department of Oriental language, and I. W. D. Hackh, who was assistant in chemistry, in the University of California, were dismissed from the faculty of the university on Monday on account of alleged actions inimical to the United States Government.

Mr. Forke, who had been a professor in the university for four years, is a noted student of the Chinese language and literature. He has acted as advisor to the Chinese Legation and has published a number of works on Chinese literature. Mr. Hackh has been an assistant in the department of chemistry during the past year.

## GERMAN CONFESSIONS TO SPY ACTIVITIES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Lieut. Leonard

Ernest Fischer, former German cavalry officer, but for several years a member of the German Imperial Intelligence Bureau, has confessed to federal authorities here that he was under instructions to blow up a powder plant at Eddystone, Pa., Charles M. Schwab's steel works at South Bethlehem, and other plants.

His arrest was brought about through the receipt of a telegram by secret service agents in Washington several days ago. When arrested Fischer was employed in a Westover hotel as a chef.

The telegram had stated that Fischer was in Westover and told that he had received a code message purporting to be from the German Government and to instruct him to destroy the plants named. A copy of the code telegram was found on Fischer when he was arrested, and he admitted that he had copied it from the original, which he had destroyed. The message was decoded and was found to be, as Fischer had stated, instructions to blow up American war plants.

He detailed his activities as a German spy in this country and furnished the federal agents information which, it is said, will likely lead to a number of arrests. A portion of this information, regarding the activities of two German agents, has already been verified.

Local federal agents have sent telegrams to the plants mentioned in the telegram warning them to maintain a strict guard over their plants.

## GERMAN LOTTERY PROMOTER CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Jacob Hendricks, a German-born citizen of Aurora, Ill., was found guilty here on Tuesday of using the mails to promote a lottery, which was for the benefit of Germans interned in the camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia. Hendricks sold chances on a little ship the prisoners had made and collected \$30 for them.

Attention was focused on Hendricks last year when citizens of Aurora served notice on him to discontinue circulation of The Republican, a weekly paper published in Chicago, which certainly at the start had the approval of Mayor Thompson, who at times made it his mouthpiece. The paper has been against the war and violently partisan. It continues to publish here, but the Aurora citizens would not permit its wide distribution in their community and convinced Hendricks of that fact.

A new trial was denied in the case here. Sentence will be given by Judge Landis within a week.

## MEATLESS DAYS ARE SUSPENDED

Officials of Massachusetts Food Administration Confirm Federal Order and Meat May Be Served Tuesdays and Fridays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—There are to be no "meatless" days until April 29, at least, according to an order from Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, and while this order has not been supplemented by an explanatory statement from the Massachusetts Food Administration, yet officials of the state organization explain that such an order made public through the press should be received as official notification to all. The federal ruling was issued last Friday and the State Food Administration will incorporate it in its weekly bulletin for this week.

In the meanwhile, housekeepers as well as buyers for hotels and restaurants, who have read the dispatch from Washington and have been waiting confirmation from the State Food Administration, are assured by officials at the State House, that it is perfectly all right to serve meat on Tuesdays and Fridays.

On the day following the issuance of the order, E. C. Lasater, a Texas cattleman, assailed the working policy of the Food Administration as calculated to bring about a decrease in production. He cited figures claiming that live stock of the Allies had increased by nearly 9,000,000 head since war was declared in Europe, and that in November, 1917, cold storage stocks of beef in the United States were 57 per cent greater than in 1916. It is understood that such surplus stocks of meat which have increased, especially in the Middle West, since meatless days were inaugurated are expected to be consumed with this suspension of the ruling.

Some idea of the way in which stocks of frozen beef have increased in the warehouses throughout the country may be gained from the monthly figures of the United States Bureau of Markets on cold storage holdings, it is explained. On Sept. 1, 1917, the total stocks amounted to 116,654,385 pounds, an increase of 73.3 per cent as compared with the same date of 1916; on Oct. 1, 1917, total stocks were 137,806,561 pounds, increase 80.3 per cent; on Nov. 1, 1917, total stocks were 212,345,570 pounds, increase 93.7 per cent; on Dec. 1, 1917, total stocks were 277,284,941 pounds, increase 57.1 per cent; on Jan. 1, 1918, total stocks were 208,675,029 pounds, increase 29.4 per cent; on Feb. 1, 1918, total stocks were 283,671,955 pounds, increase 8 per cent, and on March 1, 1918, total stocks were 275,254,692 pounds, increase 10.8 per cent.

While these statistics show a steady increase in amounts of beef placed in cold storage, it is pointed out that undoubtedly the high prices of meats have curtailed buying as well as the response to the request to substitute chicken and fish for the beef and mutton needed for export.

## JITNEY SERVICE TO GO IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The city council decided this week that the jitneys must go. The vote was 12 to 5. The resolution to abolish the jitney service

on the streets of Winnipeg was evoked by a letter from the manager of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company offering to make 11 reforms if the jitneys were eliminated. For three years, jitneys have piled the down-town streets where traffic is heaviest. For the most part they chose the shortest routes and, of course, issued no transfers. They paid an annual license fee but contributed nothing to the upkeep of the streets. They were welcomed and patronized by a public who were dissatisfied with the service given by the street railway. However, the jitneys have not been altogether responsible for the decrease in the value of the street railway stock. The increase in the number of private cars, and the thousands of citizens who are fighting in France are among the other reasons. Before the war, Winnipeg Electric stock was quoted at 272, and a few months ago it was down to 34. Now it is listed at 48, and there is not much demand for it at that price.

Among the reforms agreed to by the company upon the abolition of the jitneys are: better service, including the purchase of up-to-date rolling stock; trailers with a center entrance for the rush hours; motor busses which will give transfer privileges in districts not served by the street cars now, and the payment of percentages from the gross earnings, which are in the neighborhood of \$105,777.

## GERMAN PRISONERS TO BUILD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Assurance that the Federal Government will permit 1300 German prisoners, now interned in Georgia, to be used in building military roads from Camp Gordon to its artillery range at Marietta and to other points has been brought to Atlanta by Judge T. E. Patterson, chairman of the State Highway Commission.

The commission chairman, just returned from Washington, said that use of the prisoners depends upon proper local conditions and that Washington officials look with favor upon the plan only providing the German labor will be used on roads of military importance and under direct federal supervision.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Announcement has been made that the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Florida will meet in St. Augustine on April 9 for a two-days session.

## HOUSE REJECTS GAS RATE MEASURE

By Roll-Call Vote of 132 to 83  
the Subject Is Referred to  
Next General Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Although several members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives have declared the recent large advances in the price of illuminating gas in various cities have not been wholly warranted, the House on Tuesday rejected a bill to prevent any increase from going into effect without the approval of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. The subject was referred to the next General Court on a roll call vote 132 to 83.

The House put to final passage a bill to empower the Gas Commission to order a public lighting company to extend its service to connect with the system of another company, as a war measure. The House suspended its rules and admitted the petition of Representative Bliss of Malden for a definition of the date of payment of compensation for members of the Legislature.

The Committee on Social Welfare reported a bill to prohibit the employment of women and minors under 18 years as elevator operators in factories and office buildings. The committee on roads and bridges submitted an order for a recess investigation regarding registration and license fees for motor cars and operators. The bill advocated by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Public Safety Committee, providing for surtaxes upon motorists was reported adversely.

## DUTCH SHIPS ON WAY NOT TO BE TAKEN OVER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Government has decided that Dutch ships en route to the United States from Holland at the time the Dutch shipping in American ports was requisitioned will not be taken over on arrival here.

The War Trade Board announces that, inasmuch as the requisitioning had been done, according to President Wilson's proclamation, to restore the ships laid up in American harbors to their normal activity, it was not intended to take the use of those which were in service from Holland when the proclamation was issued.

## Room for Every Toe

Some men walk for exercise and pleasure, some for business reasons. Any man who walks much needs a shoe with room for every toe to lie perfectly flat.

## Walk-Over SHOES

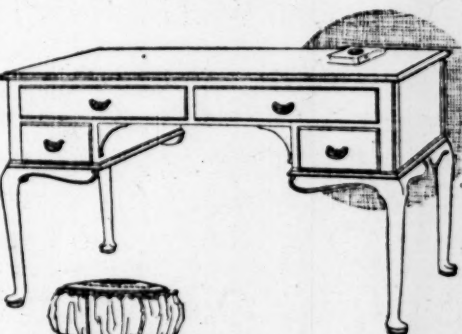
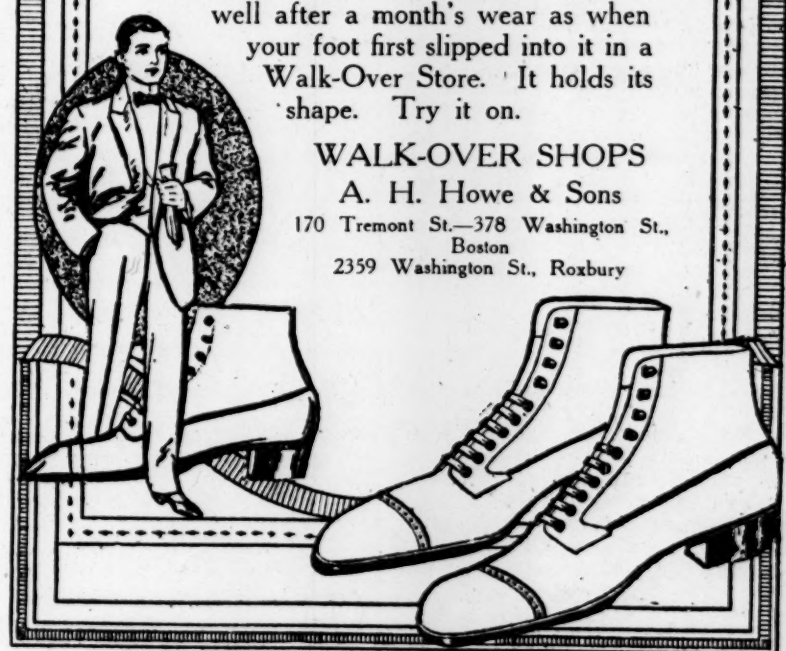
This Walk-Over Shoe has a snug-fitting arch, which supports the weight of the body, yet has room to house a busy, efficient foot. All this, without making any sacrifice of style, assures the wearer exceptional comfort. You will like it as well after a month's wear as when your foot first slipped into it in a Walk-Over Shoe. It holds its shape. Try it on.

## WALK-OVER SHOPS

A. H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St.—378 Washington St., Boston

2359 Washington St., Roxbury



THIS great store carries not "one of the largest" but by far the

## Largest Stock of Furniture

of the better class shown in the Rocky Mountain West.

We invite inspection and comparison of values. Your personal call or inquiry by mail will be appreciated.

At this store a child can buy as safely as its parents.

THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO.

DENVER, COLORADO

## Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets  
NEW YORK

## A Charming Salin

## Breakfast Coat

For Women and Misses

10.00

TAILORED simplicity individualizes the new model breakfast coat (illustrated;) made of rich, lustrous, excellent quality satin, in lovely shades of pink, light blue, rose, lavender or peach.

Distinctly new lines add attractiveness to this loosely belted model with rows of shirring accentuating the long-waist effect; pendant ball ornaments of material and self cordings.

Women's Negligee Shop

Balcony Floor



Walk-Over  
Shoes for Men and Women  
of Critical Taste  
Walk-Over Boot Shop  
Billings, Mont.

Walk-Over Boot Shop  
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

Exclusive Dealers, 405 Center Avenue.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## IOWA EXPECTS TO HAVE STRONG NINE

State University Has No Less Seven Letter Men Out for Baseball Team This Spring Under Coach Kent

IOWA CITY, Ia.—With seven letter men back, around which to build a team, Coach M. A. Kent pronounces baseball prospects at the State University of Iowa the best for several years. The weakest spot in the team, as it looks now, is the pitching staff—the same department that gave trouble last year.

The squad has recently been cut to 25 men, and the hard work has been on in earnest in preparation for the season tomorrow. In spite of the fact that several of the men from last year's freshman team.

Capt. O. G. Frank '19 has held his position as catcher for the past two years and should have little trouble in keeping it this year, although he is being pushed hard by both G. R. Luce '18 and Z. R. Aschenbrenner '20. Both of these men have shown up well in practice and will probably be used in some of the games.

The pitchers are, so far, the biggest problem to be faced. Not a pitcher remains from the team of last year, although two played on the freshman team. P. H. Belding '19 and C. C. Hamilton '20 were both stars of the first-year aggregation and are by far the best of the material this year. Three other men have shown some ability and may develop into first-class material. They are C. A. Boatman '19, W. E. Hall '18, and G. O. Nichols '19.

The infield will probably be composed of three veterans and a star of the freshman team last year. M. A. Olson '19, who performed creditably at first base last year, is considered practically a fixture there, although he is being pushed hard by A. M. Holzworth '20. H. B. Kremer '18 and J. P. McLaughlin '19 are having a lively battle for second base. Kremer played last year and seems to be having a little the better of the argument. C. L. Layton '18 played third base last year and will probably be chosen for this place this year. C. D. Goodwin '19 and C. P. McGrath '19 are also showing promise at this position. Shortstop will probably be filled by Harry Ehdred '19, a sophomore whose work on the freshman team last year was well above the average. M. B. Feese '19 is also considered a likely candidate.

The outfield has three veterans and several other promising men who will give them some lively competition. H. S. Brown '19, who played his first season last year, led the team in batting by over 100 per cent, and is inevitably the choice for left field. J. K. von Lackum '20, this year's basketball captain, played center field the year before last, but was not out last year. He has been leading the squad in hitting, so far this year, and will probably occupy his old place. E. G. Harbison '19, a former player of two years' experience, is out again and will probably make up the third man in the outfield. Several others are giving some keen competition to these men. They are R. A. Parrott '20, C. L. Foster '19, Will Benda '19, P. F. Bender '18, and L. R. Johnson '19. Hamilton and Belding, two of the pitchers, may also be used in the outfield.

Practice has been going on for the past two weeks, and has been mostly in the form of games between the freshman and varsity nines. The first-year men have an exceptionally good team this year and have given the regulars some close battles.

The infield has worked off some of the rough spots in practice and is now working smoothly. The chief thing that concerns Coach Kent at present is the hitting, and by daily practice he is striving to bring an improvement in this department before the first game. The schedule is as follows:

April 4—Coe College at Iowa City; 5—Coe College at Cedar Rapids; 6—Dubuque at Iowa City; 13—Cornell College at Mt. Vernon; 19—Indiana University at Bloomington; 26—University of Illinois at Urbana; 3—University of Chicago at Iowa City.

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## FAVORITES WIN IN TENNIS PLAY

S. H. Voshell, Present Indoor Champion, Forced to Extend Himself to Defeat Emerson

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Singles and doubles matches are scheduled to be played today on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory in the United States indoor lawn tennis championship tournament and with the competition fast nearing the final round and the leading favorites for the title about all that are left in the competition, the matches are expected to show harder playing.

Four third-round matches were played in the singles division Tuesday and in each case the favorite came through successfully. Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander, holders of the doubles championship, came through their singles successfully, Rosenbaum winning from G. C. Shafer, a former doubles champion, two sets to one, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1, and Alexander winning from H. S. Parker, 6-3, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell, the present singles champion, had to extend himself in order to advance as G. B. Emerson forced him to three sets, one of them being deuce. Voshell opened the match by taking the first set at 6-3; but Emerson came back strongly and won the second at 6-4. The third and deciding set was a battle royal which Voshell captured at 9-7.

W. T. Tilden '20, of Philadelphia who has been making a strong showing in the singles section of the tournament now bids fair to progress well in the doubles. He is paired with Cecil Donaldson and they came through the first and second rounds successfully. In the first round they defeated G. B. Emerson and F. T. Anderson, 6-4, 6-2 and in the second round they won from Allan Behr and Vincent Richards, two sets to one, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2. Alexander and Rosenbaum won their doubles match in straight sets by defeating Ingo Hartman and H. H. Manchester, 6-4, 6-3. The summary:

THIRD ROUND—Singles

Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. C. Shafer, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1.

F. B. Alexander defeated H. S. Parker, 6-3, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell defeated G. B. Emerson, 9-7, 6-4, 3-6.

W. T. Tilden defeated C. J. Post, 6-0, 6-3.

FIRST ROUND—Doubles

A. S. Cragin and W. D. Cunningham defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Bages, 6-4, 6-2.

King Smith and G. C. Shafer defeated R. L. James and M. Goldman, 6-1, 6-2.

Allan Behr and Vincent Richards defeated J. L. Anderson and J. S. Myrick, 6-4, 6-3.

W. T. Tilden '20 and Cecil Donaldson defeated G. B. Emerson and F. T. Anderson, 6-4, 6-2.

W. J. Gallion and R. B. Gatecomb defeated Abraham Bassford Jr. and Abraham Bassford Jr., 1-6, 6-1, 6-2.

F. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Ingo Hartman and H. H. Manchester, 6-4, 6-3.

SECOND ROUND

W. T. Tilden '20 and Cecil Donaldson defeated Allan Behr and Vincent Richards, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

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THIRD ROUND—Singles

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Ty Cobb took his place in the Detroit American lineup yesterday and helped his club defeat the Cincinnati Nationals 11 to 0.

Chicago is to have a Hendricks day in honor of the new manager of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club. It will be April 24 when the Cardinals make their initial appearance in Chicago.

C. L. Herzog, second baseman secured by the Boston Braves from the New York Giants, is scheduled to have his meeting with P. D. Haughton, president of the Braves at Augusta, Ga., today, at which time it is expected the differences between this player and the club will be definitely settled.

While many of the leading golfers of the United States are missing from the United North and South amateur tournament at Pinehurst this spring, the competition appears to be splendid. When 100 golfers can play 36 holes in the qualifying round and finish with cards of 198 or better, it shows that the general standard of golf in this country is steadily improving.

## HERZOG TO CONFER WITH P. D. HAUGHTON

MACON, Ga.—Today President P. D. Haughton of the Boston National League Baseball Club and Manager G. T. Stallings are to confer with C. L. Herzog at Augusta, in an effort to arrange a final disposition of his case. It was stated here Tuesday night that any reports that everything was arranged between the veteran player and the Boston club were premature, as several big differences still remain. Infielder James Smith, turned over to the Braves by the New York club to complete the Herzog deal, arrived here from Pittsburgh, but did not don a uniform.

The New York Americans won the second game of their pre-season series with the Braves, Tuesday, by a score of 2 to 1. It was a better game than the one played Monday at Dublin, although the officiating appeared poor at times. Stallings used two pitchers while Manager Miller Huggins of the New York club had to use three. N. Nehf worked well for six innings, although he had a bad start. D. C. P. Ragan finished the game in the box for the Braves, allowing only two hits in the sessions he worked.

## H. S. HORNE WILL MEET W. A. CROCKER TONIGHT

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING—CLASS B

H. S. Horne..... 5 22 1.000  
L. L. Haskell..... 5 22 .833  
W. A. Crocker..... 4 2 .833  
J. H. Cahill..... 4 3 .750  
J. H. Cavanaugh..... 3 2 .666  
C. L. Maher..... 2 4 .500  
Clifford Davis..... 2 5 .400  
Charles Vose Jr..... 2 7 .285

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—H. S. Horne, who is leading the standing with five straight victories to his credit, will meet W. A. Crocker, who has won four games and lost two, this evening at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms in the Class B amateur 18.2 ballline billiard championship tournament of New England. The admission money will be donated to the National Billiard Association war fund.

Clifford Davis sprang somewhat of a surprise Tuesday evening when he defeated J. L. Cahill, 200 to 156. Davis turned in a high run of 43, his highest of the tournament.

## BROOKLINE HIGH IS TO DROP BASEBALL.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Brookline High School will not be represented by a baseball team the coming season, it was announced Tuesday, following the action of the executive committee of the High School Athletic Association, which voted to suspend formal baseball. The action resulted from the fact that the school has recently been left without a coach or competent instructor for the third time this year, and that the athletic committee did not wish to assume the financial obligation of the nine.

It was voted to adopt in place of formal contests, interclass games, arranging a lengthy series of games, with the possibility that letters would be awarded at the end of the season to the more proficient of the players. The manager is writing to the schools on the schedule asking that the games be canceled.

LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The meeting of the recently formed new International Baseball League, to have been held in this city today, was postponed until tomorrow night. No reason for the postponement was announced. Several club owners who expected to obtain franchises in the new organization were present today, but business matters are understood to have warranted the delay.

SMUGGLERS CONVICTED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Four Mexicans, held in this city on a charge of attempting to smuggle arms to Mexico, have been found guilty in a United States district court. Each was given a sentence of 30 days in the house of detention.

LEHIGH NINE AT WEST POINT  
WEST POINT, N. Y.—The Lehigh varsity baseball team meets the West Point Academy nine here this afternoon.

## GOLFERS START MATCH ROUNDS

E. L. Schofield of Stamford, Conn., Wins the Qualifying Round Gold Medal

PINEHURST, N. C.—Match play is scheduled to start today in the United North and South amateur golf championship tournament of 1918 on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club and it is expected that the competition will be keen despite the fact that there are few of the leading golfers taking part in this year's event.

The 36-hole qualifying round was completed Tuesday with the playing of the second 18 holes, the first 18 having been played Monday. E. L. Schofield of Stamford, Conn., won the gold medal when he added a 74 to the 77 made in the first 18 holes, giving him 151.

L. S. Robeson of Rochester took second honors with a total of 159; Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence took third with 160. G. A. Miller of Detroit fourth with 161, and Donald Parson of Youngstown and Franklin Gates of Pinehurst tied for fifth place with 163. The others who qualified for the championship 16 were: H. C. Fowkes, Pittsburgh; Arthur Yates, Rochester; Allan Laird, Washington; H. G. Phillips, Pinehurst; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale; L. D. Pierce, Rochester, Vt.; W. M. Crooks, Holyoke; R. A. Stranahan, Toledo; Richard Turnbull, Norfolk; and R. M. Markwell, Chicago.

Tuesday was remarkably good, 170 being called for an admission to the championship 16, and more than 100 players finishing the 36 holes under 198.

## MEDFORD AFTER ANOTHER TITLE

Baseball Prospects at the High School Are Promising, I' though Only Two Veterans Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—Medford High School's championship baseball team of last year, which defeated the Cambridge Latin nine in a post-season contest for the State championship, is being entirely rebuilt this spring. Medford has only two members of last season's nine available; but Coach James Mansfield, who has developed state championship nines at the Medford school for the past two seasons states that this season's prospects are good.

The Medford team won the Suburban League championship, last year, without losing a game, and the only reverse of the whole season was administered by Rindge Technical School. Since last spring Rindge has been admitted to the Suburban League, and this year it is planned to have the teams meet three times.

Coach Mansfield has decided on six boys for positions on the 1918 team. Third base and two of the outfield positions, however, are not as yet satisfactorily filled. Captain Charles Donnellan, the speedy rover of the hockey team, will again be in left field, and Chester Sanford, also a member of the seven, will cover the second base territory.

New faces in the lineup include Prest and James Prior, candidates for pitching honors. Though early in the season, these boys have shown excellent form and in the practice session have displayed considerable control. Each has a good variety of curves and Coach Mansfield is confident that they can be relied upon to do good work when needed.

Behind the bat the coach has two likely-looking candidates for backstop positions in D. E. Gillis and J. W. Fierman. Their throwing to the bases is snappy and accurate, while the work of both men with the bat makes them valuable assets to the squad. With M. J. Kelly at first base, and Garrity, the last forward of the hockey team, at shortstop, Medford High has a high-grade infield. Should Hagerty, Leon Furr or R. L. McCauley, who are the most promising candidates for the third-base position, play up to the hopes and wishes of the coach, and Captain Donnellan, the school will indeed have a strong inner-defense line.

One of the candidates for third base will, in all probability, be placed in center field; while contesting for the right field place, are Frank Hulme, John Prior and James Connor. Hulme has displayed a fleetness on the bases this spring which will make him a welcome member of the nine. Incidentally John Bailton and Oscar Swenson, who pitched Medford High to state championships in 1916 and 1917, respectively, are candidates for the Tufts College varsity nine.

Medford High has 21 games on its 1918 schedule, but will not get into action for about two weeks. The schedule is as follows:

April 17—Wellesley at Medford; 19—Everett at Medford; 20—Somerville at Somerville; 24—Rockland at Medford; 27—Rindge at Medford.

May 1—Woburn at Medford; 4—Melrose at Medford; 8—Malden at Medford; 11—Everett at Medford; 15—Wakefield at Medford; 18—Rindge at Cambridge; 22—Melrose at Medford; 25—Malden at Malden; 28—St. John's at Danvers; 30—Somerville at Medford.

June 1—Everett at Everett; 4—Newton at Medford; 8—Malden at Medford; 12—Rindge at Medford; 15—Somerville at Somerville; 17—Melrose at Medford.

ANNAPOLIS VS. BALTIMORE C. C.  
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy lacrosse team is scheduled to open its season here this afternoon when it meets the Baltimore C. C. team.

## HYDE IS STAR OF CLASS A SERIES

Harvard Club of New York Defends Its Interclub Squash Tennis Championship Title for the Fifth Successive Time

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS

(Class A champions)

Year	Winner	W.	L.	P.C.
1910-11	Harvard Club	5	0	1.000
1911-12	Harvard Club	5	0	1.000
1912-13	Heights Casino	5	1	.833
1913-14	Harvard Club	5	0	1.000
1914-15	Harvard Club	4	0	1.000
1915-16	Harvard Club	4	2	.666
1916-17	Harvard Club	3	0	1.000
1917-18	Harvard Club	5	1	.833

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a season marked by great uncertainty and an absence of a number of the leading players due to the United States being in the big war, the Harvard Club of New York again proved its superiority in the Class A division of the Metropolitan Interclub Squash Tennis Association championship race by successfully defending its claim to the title for the fifth successive time. This is the seventh time in eight years that the Crimson representatives have won the title, the Heights Casino being the only other club ever to hold the honor and that was in 1912-13.

With the exception of its second match with the Columbia Club, Harvard had little difficulty in taking the title. At the first of the season seven individual matches composed a team match; but owing to the difficulty in mustering seven players of class A, it was decided to have the teams composed of only five players and even with this reduction it was impossible for all the matches to be carried out as scheduled. The Yale Club was able to play in only half of its scheduled games, the last half of them having to be defaulted. C. T. Cooney, the former varsity football and track man, was the only Yale player who succeeded in winning a match.

The Columbia Club presented a very strong front during the last half of its schedule winning all of these games. Early season defeats by Harvard and the Princeton-Squash combined team were the only reverses met with by the Blue and White. The loss of the game to Princeton-Squash was chiefly due to the fact that H. D. Bulkeley was forced to default. The results of the matches played follow:

Harvard Club..... 5 Columbia Club..... 2  
Columbia Club..... 3 Harvard Club..... 2  
Harvard Club..... 6 Princeton-Squash..... 2  
Harvard Club..... 3 Princeton-Squash..... 2  
Harvard Club..... 7 Yale Club..... 0  
Harvard Club..... 5 Yale Club..... 0  
Princeton-Squash..... 4 Columbia Club..... 3  
Columbia Club..... 5 Princeton-Squash..... 2  
Columbia Club..... 5 Yale Club..... 0  
Princeton-Squash..... 5 Yale Club..... 0  
Princeton-Squash..... 5 Yale Club..... 0

F. V. S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, the National champion, completed his second season without a defeat. Last year he played in seven of the eight matches competed in by the Harvard Club and won each time. This year he competed in five of the six games played by his club and won each time. Three other Harvard men compose the list of undefeated players this season. The full list follows:

Player and club	W.	L.	P.C.
F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard	5	0	1.000
G. N. Richards, Harvard	3	0	1.000
D. P. Phelps, Harvard	2	0	1.000
A. D. Hoyt, Harvard	1	0	1.000
W. J. Apple Jr., Harvard	4	1	.800
L. E. Mahan, Columbia	4	1	.800
J. V. Onatavia Jr., Harvard	3	1	.750
Harold Tobey, Princeton-Squash	3	1	.750
S. H. Bird, Princeton-Squash	3	1	.750
B. A. Coburn, Harvard	3	2	.600
A. R. Ellis, Harvard	3	2	.600
J. S. Keiser, Columbia	3	2	.600
H. D. Bulkeley, Columbia	2	2	.500
R. L. Streibelt, Columbia	2	2	.500
W. W. Patnam, Columbia	2	2	.500
Frank Kiddle, Columbia	2	2	.500
H. H. Kellogg, Columbia	1	1	.500
A. C. Scott, Columbia	1	1	.500
C. T. Cooney, Yale	1	1	.500
A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squ			



## ACTIVE SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT IS URGED

National Party of United States Says Administration Should Not Be Compelled to Spend Time Meeting Selfish Attacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Added interest has been aroused in the National Party on account of its attitude toward the present political crisis as revealed by the telegram sent recently to Chairman Coates at national headquarters in Chicago by Demarest Lloyd, chairman of the party in Massachusetts. Upon receipt of the message from Boston Chairman Coates issued a statement to the men and women of America, which in part was as follows:

"We hold that these attacks are for the most part rooted in two motives: The anger of greedy profiteers who fear that food and price regulations of the Administration may take from them some part of the excessive profit they might otherwise wring from the necessities of the American people, and the determination of party politicians to serve their own selfish purposes while the minds of the people are absorbed with the war and may be easily disturbed through fear of our not doing our utmost part in successful prosecution thereof.

"We believe the Administration has rendered great service to democracy under the extraordinary circumstances; that in the organization of war business for national ends it has achieved such results as no business in private hands has ever shown in like times; that such delays and mistakes in the war work as have occurred are due to the fundamental weakness of our industrial system and to the inefficiency of individual producers and their organizations.

"The National Party urges that in this critical stage of the war for democracy the Administration at Washington be supremely supported by the whole nation with every possible constructive suggestion and help, and protests that it should not be compelled to spend time in meeting attacks, partisan or bi-partisan, made for purely selfish business and political effects.

"In line with that constructive policy the National Party urges that the Government as rapidly as possible take over the control of all industries which are essential to the nation's war business in order that interests of their private owners shall no longer interfere with efficient operation and that the best possible service be rendered the cause of humanity against Prussian militarism.

"Then let all real lovers of freedom uphold the hands of the President and his coworkers in their great task and let the selfish carping critic beware the wrath of the people."

Mr. Lloyd was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if his party would be in favor of having all criticism suspended for the duration of the war.

"Of course not," he replied. "Intelligent criticism is helpful and it is necessary. But we do object to criticism which offers or proposes nothing positive to help solve the difficulties and which succeeds only in arousing bad feeling and shaking public confidence in everything and everybody. We object to heckling the Administration in this time of trial for partisan purposes and we cannot place great confidence in the most profuse professions of patriotism from those who have large axes to grind."

"This present campaign of criticism purports to be waged solely in the interest of greater efficiency in the conduct of the war, but several of the critics have revealed that their opposition is largely because of price regulation, because the War Department will not sanction the attempt being made in the Senate to install European militarism as a permanent American institution, and because the President has dared to breathe the hope that out of this war will come a league of nations to guarantee the peace of the world."

**IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—At a largely attended meeting of the Board of Trade

Prof. J. C. Fields, F. R. S., advocated the establishment at Ottawa of an institution for research similar to the Bureau of Standards at Washington and the National Physical Laboratory in England, and also an institute like the Mellon of Pittsburgh, where the problems of individual manufacturers could be discussed and a solution in most cases readily found. "The leading universities of the United States," the professor said, "have left far behind the Canadian universities in the matter of research. If the people of Canada realized the significance of the modern scientific movement, they would see to it that the necessary funds were forthcoming, and they would insist as a matter of national pride on our universities taking their place alongside the foremost in the world."

## BRITISH COLUMBIAN WOMEN'S WAGE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—On the recommendation of Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. P., the Hon. J. W. De B. Farris, Minister of Labor, has introduced in the British Columbia Legislature an act to fix a minimum wage for women. The bill, because it involves expenditure, had to be brought down as a Government measure, but it is piloted through the House by Mrs. Smith.

It provides for the appointment of a minimum wage board, composed of three members, the Deputy Minister of Labor and two others. No salary is to be paid to any member of the board. Its duty will be to ascertain the wages paid to women in the various occupations, trades and industries in the Province. It will have full power to examine pay rolls and all other records of any employer who must keep a record for the names, ages and addresses of all employees.

The board can hold public investigations at which the question of the adequacy of wages paid to women will be considered and evidence thereon taken. If, after investigation, the board finds that in any occupation, trade or industry, wages paid to employees are inadequate it may call a conference of equal numbers of employers and employees in the trade or industry in question, together with representatives of the public, and at the request of the board it shall be the duty of the conference to recommend an estimate of the minimum wage proper to supply the necessary cost of living. Thereupon the board may make such order concerning the fixing of the minimum wage as shall be deemed necessary to become effective within 60 days from date thereof or such longer period as the board may find, by reasons of conditions, to be advisable.

The act is not to apply to farm laborers, fruit pickers or domestic servants or their employees. Penalties for infractions of the act are placed at from \$25 to \$100, and employees are given the right, where an employer pays less than the minimum wage, to recover by civil action the difference to which she is entitled.

## COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—A local Manufacturers Cooperative Agricultural Association, the first of the kind in the Dominion, has just been formed here. 24 of the leading manufacturers being among the original members. The aim of the association is to cultivate 500 acres of land, 200 acres to be planted as soon as weather permits to corn, beans, potatoes and other suitable crops, the whole to be sown to fall wheat after the early crops are harvested. Shares are placed at \$30 each, and the enterprise is expected to continue for several years. A first-class agriculturist, who will devote his entire time to the project, will be at once engaged, and the necessary implements immediately procured. William Biggar of the firm of Hiram Walker & Sons and A. E. Kinney of the Riveria Dairy Company will act as honorary agricultural advisers.

## HEARING OF EXEMPTION APPEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Six judges from the county districts will sit in Montreal after Easter in military service appeal cases, to relieve the judges of the Superior Court, who are overburdened with appeals for exemption.

## AMERICA GROWING SEEDS AND BULBS

Independence of European Market Asserted and Experiments in Commercially Profitable Plants Are Being Conducted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—One lesson taught this country by the war is the fact that it is not really dependent upon Europe for seeds, bulbs, or plants, although in the past it has obtained from there a large part of all three. Seed growing has been stimulated on so large a scale that after the war the United States will be able to ship supplies to the war-stricken lands. South America is already making demands and a considerable amount of grass seed has been shipped there from the Middle West.

The growing of florists' plants has been taken up in a large way on the Pacific Coast, especially at Eureka, Cal., where the Cottage Gardens Nurseries have developed an extensive plant. For years practically all of the Azaleas sold at Easter time in this country have been imported from Belgium. It has already been proved, however, that just as good Azaleas can be grown in California on a cost basis which will enable this stock to compete with that from abroad after the war is over. It has been shown, too, that the growth of the plants is relatively faster on the Pacific Coast than in foreign countries, that the buds are stronger, that they ripen earlier, and that the flowers are larger as well as more deeply colored. The matter of rapid growth is an important factor in raising Azaleas, for several years are required to get the plants to salable size. A two-acre range of glass has been erected for wintering the Azaleas, and it is interesting to note that the lumber used is steam-seasoned clear redwood, which is proving to be excellent greenhouse material on the Pacific Coast, and can be used as a satisfactory substitute for the southern cypress.

The production of ericas, boxwoods, hollies, and coniferous plants is being developed on a large scale, while a number of new plants from Australia, New Zealand, and the western coast of South America are being tried out. Some 65 acres of the hundreds of acres devoted to flowers and plants has been fitted out with an overhead irrigation system.

In the vicinity of Eureka, lilies grow with wonderful luxuriance and most of the bulbous plants thrive equally well. Gladioli bulbs planted only three years have turned out from 90 to 100 salable bulbs to a clump. There are several other places in the country where bulbs are being grown very successfully. Millions of hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, and other so-called Dutch bulbs are now growing along the Pacific coast from Santa Cruz northward to Vancouver, B. C., and on the Atlantic coast in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va.

The business of growing Dutch bulbs is being extended to various parts of the country. It is said that extensive plantings have been made in Missouri as well as other states. Hollanders have come to this country and purchased large stocks of gladioli which they are raising on farms in Michigan

and Ohio. The Dismal Swamp region in Virginia is being found particularly well adapted to the growing of narcissi. Yet bulb growing will probably be developed to the greatest extent on the Pacific Coast. The new Haarlam Bulb Farm is growing millions of bulbs at the present time; and in order to get the full supply of cow manure needed for the production of hyacinths and other bulbs, the Cottage Gardens Jersey Farm has been established at Carlotia, Cal., where a herd of 150 pure-bred Jersey cows is being maintained. Additional dairies are to be established in the vicinity of the new Haarlam Bulb Farm.

The Government is aiding American growers by making elaborate tests in its field stations and gardens. These stations have been called the Ellis Islands of plant immigrants, for it is in them that the new plant arrivals are cared for and studied before being sent out to growers. These stations are located at Miami and Brookville, Fla.; Chico, Cal.; Yarrow, near Rockville, Md., and Bellingham, Wash.

Plant introductions have given this country most of its commercial crops. Thousands of new immigrants enter the United States every year. Many of them, of course, prove useless, but occasionally one is found to be of great value. All the bulbs from which the Easter lilies are grown now come from Japan, Formosa and Bermuda. The demand for lilies has become enormous, and it is hoped that before long these bulbs can be grown in a large way in this country. George W. Oliver of the bureau of plant industry, which possesses great vigor and produce large flowers. Already there are many very extensive farms devoted to peonies, gladioli and dahlias, and the complete emancipation of American growers of plants and flowers seems to be at hand.

## ENEMY ALIEN GETS RESTRICTED LIBERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Emil Heermann, concert master of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and member of the Cincinnati College of Music faculty, has again gained his liberty, following several experiences with the United States Government authorities. As an enemy alien he violated the rules of his permit to travel, and was at first reprimanded and detained for several hours. A few days later he was again taken into custody on orders from Washington and sent to the jail at Dayton, O. After several days' incarceration there, he was given another hearing and liberated in the care of college officials. Mr. Heermann admitted having gone on professional visits to Milwaukee and New York without federal permission. He has not obtained his second citizenship papers. Certain rigid restrictions now surround his movements.

## NO STRENGTHENING OF NATIVE WINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario License Board, having heard that manufacturers of native wines are fortifying it with alcohol in order to make it more salable until the end of this year, when they must cease manufacturing the beverage, are taking steps to at once stop the practice.

## DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARICUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organization Is Defined According to the Rules Under Which They Were Formed

Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and April 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the governor of the state, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body.

The American Defense Society gives this warning: "Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother. The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces. Whenever a suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the police department or with the local office of the Department of Justice."

## Council in Ohio

Organization Enjoys No Power—Work Chiefly Educational

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Defense Council falls in that class enjoying no powers, and its activity consequently is not to be compared to certain of the state councils of defense, which possess well-nigh unlimited authority. The object of the county branches, which do not operate under the state council, is to coordinate so far as possible all the various war activities of the counties. The County Food and Fuel Administration committees, Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Army Y. M. C. A. committees, County Farm Bureau and other organizations are to have representatives on the county branch. The Ohio Defense Council, unlike

those of some other states, has no legal standing. It was organized at the call of Gov. James M. Cox at the request of the National Council of Defense. It is composed of 30 men—manufacturers, business men, railroad officials, organized labor representatives, etc. There have been but two meetings of the council to date.

The work of the council has been chiefly educational, which also is to be one of the principal functions of the county branches. At the beginning of the war the council took over the free employment exchange work of the State Industrial Commission and increased the number of exchanges from seven to 22. Between May 1, 1917, and Feb. 28, 1918, the employment division placed 229,886 persons in positions, 6427 of them on farms.

## New Montana Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Montana State Council of Defense, created at an extraordinary war session of the state assembly in February, is said to have powers as sweeping as those of any council in America.

Specifically, the council, under the new act, is given power "to do all acts and things not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the State of Montana, or of the United States, which are necessary or proper for the public safety and for the protection of life and public property, or private property of a character as in the judgment of the council requires protection, and shall do and perform all acts and things necessary or proper so that the military, civil and industrial resources of the State may be most efficiently applied toward maintenance of the defense of the State and nation, and toward the successful prosecution" of the war and "to that end, it shall have all the necessary power not herein specifically enumerated." The closing clause is regarded as especially significant.

## NEW INSPECTOR APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Inspector H. M. Newson of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force at Calgary has been appointed inspector of the Dominion police for Alberta, and takes office at once. Under the terms of a recent order-in-council, the newly constituted Dominion force will act exclusively under the Military Service Act, and will cooperate with all other police forces, such as the R. N. W. M. P., provincial police, and the military and municipal police forces, in so far as they are required to help in enforcing the Military Service Act. The force will be permanent until the end of the war. About 20 men will be appointed to the force as soon as possible, and the headquarters will be Calgary.

## CAUCASUS RELIEF WORK PRESSING

Even Complete Occupation of Country by Turks Would Not Cause Discontinuance, It Is Said—Missionaries in Danger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. V. Vickrey, executive secretary for the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, says that even the complete military occupation of the Caucasus by the Turkish Army would not necessarily involve the discontinuance of Armenian relief work, any more than it does in Asia Minor, where relief work continues to be carried on effectively by American administrators under the Ottoman Government.

"The German-Russian treaty transferring territory to Turkey," says Mr. Vickrey, "does not secure the physical occupation of the territory. It must be remembered that the Caucasus Republic does not accept the Bolshevik treaty.

"If the Turkish advance in the Russian Caucasus threatens real physical danger, many of the refugees will doubtless escape into Persia, Russia and other areas where our relief workers will continue to serve them.

"If chaos should increase in the Caucasus, our friends, both American missionaries and Armenian refugees, need our help more than ever before, and we must not desert them. Even if the doors should be completely closed in the Caucasus, it may be for a short period, and we must not allow these refugees to perish through our lack of preparedness to meet their needs when the opportunity again comes. Assuming the worst takes place, and all these refugees and our American missionaries working with them become completely shut off, we will still have more than 2,000,000 equally destitute people dependent upon us in Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Asia Minor, Macedonia and other areas."

Recent cable messages give assurance of the continued effectiveness of relief distribution in Palestine and Asia Minor. A recent message from the committee's most remote station in the interior of the Ottoman Empire says:

"Great suffering, but great joy over the arrival of money in time to enable us to buy grain for the winter. We have taken in a lot of little children and are doing kindergarten and such other school work as we can."

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The walls, 24 inches thick, are composed of cork and fire-proof materials. The heated outside air is successfully shut off. The inside air is kept cold and dry—always below freezing. This cold, dry air practically duplicates the natural conditions from which the furs originally came. The natural oils of the skins are preserved. The furs retain their original glossiness and life.

These natural conditions are maintained by a carefully installed refrigerating system. No pipes run through the vault to produce dampness or mildew. An incessant circulation of cold air is kept up. It enters through the ceiling of the vault and leaves through outlets at the bottom. Moths find no place here.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Old Whatnot

Into the attic went the old familiar whatnot, years ago, in most modern homes, together with the marble-top center table, the plush rocker, and family portraits done in crayon. Very precious in their day they might have been to the owners, but not quite in keeping with the present mode.

To a certain whatnot it was given to come back, fresh, rejuvenated, take its old place in the corner, and look as distinctly up-to-date as need be. The corner was in the white and yellow dining room of an attractive cottage in the country. In place of the dull, heavy garb of its former days, the whatnot itself was in white and yellow, each shelf painted white, its edge a clear yellow, and the posts had their white relieved with circles of yellow about the moldings. No longer could it suitably be called by its old name, for the flossam and jetsam of devious travelings no longer burdened its shelves.

On the top shelf was a single slim

yellow vase, with a single bright flower, to add to its beauty. On the lower shelves were, perhaps, a bit of Brittany pottery in blue and yellow, a few table glasses, or a bit of silver, always conforming to the lightness and simplicity of the room.

In another room of the cottage, also, an ancient whatnot had returned to its corner, light and gay in white and rose, to match the color scheme of the furnishings; and an old-fashioned shelf, with heavy carved brackets, had been turned upside down and made an attractive bit of furniture, with a coat of white paint, and bits of rose embellishment. It supported a tall silver candlestick, with a rose-colored candle.

Blessed be attics, sighed the observer, for who knows when some old cast-off article, saved from the junk dealer, will come into its own again and be a thing of joy and usefulness, through the ingenuity of a housewife with an eye for line and color.

## Belts of the Past Reappear

The first belts chronicled in the history of costume design are recalled by those put forth this season, to meet the demand for belts on suits, belts on dresses, belts for separate skirts, belts for sweaters, belts for every kind of wear. While the use and beauty of a band to bind the garments at the waist was definitely recognized in preceding ages, the history of belts as articles of wearing apparel is taken by many writers to begin in the old days of "merrie England." The soldier of the Middle Ages wore, over his armor, a belt of small metal plates linked with rings. These are duplicated today in metal and leather belts for sweaters. The knights on the jousting field and in the banquet hall wore leather or velvet belts, richly mounted with carved and enamel-inset metal. These have served as models for the belted affairs sent forth this spring. The loose girdles which slip well over the hips, on this spring's suits for American women, are reproductions of the sword belts worn in England centuries ago, even to their fastening at the side. And the stiff leather belts, clasped firmly about the long cloth coats, are just such as were worn by the grooms, to give a firm hold for their mistresses, mounted postilion fashion on horseback behind them.

These latter belts are especially popular this year, because they are considered military. They are in tan leather, heavily sewn and with brass buckles, such as the soldiers wear over their khaki uniforms. They come with attached pockets for change and handkerchief.

Never has there been greater variety in style and material of belts. While some of the shops are putting out unusual specialties, which will doubtless have a run of popularity, belts of any kind and description may be worn this year, with the knowledge that they are as much in vogue as any others. There are leather, metal, ribbon and silk belts for separate wear, and, in addition, most of the frocks and suits are fashioned with their own belts, either of self material or in contrasting color or combination of cloth and leather.

One dress of serge has one of the new collars and waistcoats of white satin, with black coin spots. The belt is white leather, very wide and stiff and fastened at either side of the front with narrow straps and buckles. In the middle of the front, between these fastenings, the leather has been covered with a piece of the satin, like that of the collar and waistcoat. A serge suit, with Eton jacket and a short flaring ripple of cloth over the top of the skirt, has the narrowest possible belt of the serge. Its fastening is unique, being accomplished by drawing the two ends of the belt through a tiny ring of serge. The ends hang for a few inches and are finished with tassels of raveled serge.

A sheer summer frock of flowered crepe has an attractive belt, narrow and snug-fitting, of strands of tiny beads, in the pastel shades to match the crepe. At either side of the front in a small cluster of crocheted yarn flowers, in the same soft pastel shades. The fastening is accomplished beneath one of these clusters and is invisible.

A wool jersey dress for spring wear has a wide belt of the jersey, slashed across the front to button at either side over a mold covered with silk jersey of a contrasting shade. With this dress is worn a fringed collar of the silk jersey. A sand-colored jersey dress has a narrow girdle of braided strands of sand-color wool. The girdle is tied at one side and the long ends are finished with two large tassels of wool, intertwined with blue silk. On a blue serge suit, wool is used for an effective belt trimming. The sash is a wide band of the serge, fastened at the waistline with long ends hanging at one side. The ends are embroidered with sand-color wool in squares, suggesting a basket weave, and are finished with a knotted fringe of the wool. At the left side of the bodice of one charming blue serge dress, just above the waistline, is embroidered an elaborate motif of sand-color wool. On one of the knotted serge sashes, the motif is duplicated in miniature.

Suede is a popular material for separate belts. These are shown in many widths, from very narrow ones, fastening with brass or pearl buckles, to wide crush belts which slip through buckles of the suede. Some are ornamented with self or contrasted silk stitching, put on in vertical or horizontal stripes. One style of tan suede belt comes with stripes of scarlet soutache braid, either with a number of narrow stripes or two or three quite wide ones. Green and tan suede belts are mounted with stripes of black patent leather and some have, in addition, a fitted piece of black patent leather,

covering the front of the belt and making an effective background for a buckle of the suede.

Patent leather belts in both red and black are shown. One pretty belt of black patent leather of good width has three narrow straps of the patent leather, stitched on one side of the front, to be fastened into tiny brass buckles on the other side. A white pique belt is mounted with black patent leather medallions, fastened with conspicuous ornaments of cut jet, surrounded with steel rims. There are many combinations of white kid and black patent leather, giving the black and white cut-out effect.

Celluloid, in many different shades, is cut in diamonds, hollow squares, oblongs and circles and linked together with black patent leather straps, to give a contrast in color to the summer sweaters.

Bead designs appear on many belts. Especially attractive is one of tan suede, with slits through which are strung strands of green, rose and blue beads outlined with black. The same idea is carried out on green suede with a lighter shade of green, coral, turquoise and black beads. Strands of coral and black beads make an effective garniture for a brown suede belt. Bands of beads are also placed along the outer edges of some of the suede belts, and are crocheted into flowers and medallions and applied on others. A black patent leather belt has a big round button of white beads in the middle of the back. Beads alone are made into belts, either strung in strands and mounted together, or, for some more elaborate belts, crocheted in patterns.

The sport silks are utilized for gay belts, to be worn with white frocks or with sweaters. These come in all widths, with metal or self buckles, or to the as girdles. Some are sufficiently long to cross at the back and bring the ends back to fasten in a butterfly bow, or to knot.

In these latter days, when constant changes occur in the requirements of the Food Commissioner, at Washington, housewives must be likewise ready to alter their recipes, so as to use so far as possible only the approved ingredients. The following are some bread recipes, meeting with the food requirements, these being issued by the Liberty Bread Shop of Boston.

**Oatmeal and Corn Meal Bread (raised).**— $\frac{3}{4}$  cup rolled oats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup corn meal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon shortening, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 cup boiling water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yeast cake dissolved in 2 tablespoons lukewarm water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cups white flour. Pour boiling water on the corn meal and oats. Add salt and shortening; cover, and let stand an hour. Add dissolved yeast, molasses, and flour. Beat well, and let rise until double in bulk. Again beat, put into greased pan, let rise, and bake 50 to 60 minutes (38 per cent substitute).

**Ground Rolled Oats Bread.**—1 cup hot liquid (milk or water),  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon shortening, 2 tablespoons molasses,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yeast cake dissolved in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lukewarm water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups ground rolled oats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups white flour. Add hot liquid to salt, shortening, and molasses. When lukewarm, add dissolved yeast and ground rolled oats, mixed with flour. Mix well, and let rise until light. Stir down, and let rise in greased pan until light (50 per cent substitute).

**Potato Corn Meal Bread.**— $\frac{3}{4}$  cup granulated corn meal, 2-3 cup boiling potato water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup mashed potato, 1 tablespoon sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon shortening,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yeast cake dissolved in 2 tablespoons lukewarm water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups white flour. Scald the corn meal with the potato water. When lukewarm, add the mashed potato, sugar, salt, shortening, and dissolved yeast. Mix well with the flour, and let rise until light. Stir down, and let rise in greased pan until light. Bake in moderately hot oven about 50 minutes (50 per cent substitute).

**Barley Bread.**—1 cup hot liquid (milk or water), 1 tablespoon shortening,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt, 2 tablespoons molasses,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yeast cake dissolved in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lukewarm water, 1 cup barley flour, 1 cup white flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup rice flour or corn flour. Add hot liquid to shortening, salt, and molasses. When lukewarm, add dissolved yeast and flours mixed together. Mix well and let rise until light. Stir down and let rise in greased pan until light. Bake in moderately hot oven 50 minutes (60 per cent substitute).

**Rye and Barley Bread.**—1 cup hot liquid (milk or water), 1 tablespoon shortening, 1 tablespoon sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Dress in Black and Oyster Gray

LONDON, England.—The dress, shown in the above sketch, is made of two materials, black charmeuse and oyster-gray crepe Georgette. The two are joined together everywhere with black taget-stitching, which gives a dainty effect and softens an otherwise severe line. The sleeves are put in just below the shoulder line, with

bands of black charmeuse, which cut across the gray at a graceful angle and prepare the way for the deep black cuffs, extending from elbow to wrist. Some little sprays of embroidered black silk flowers decorate the front shoulders and sleeves. The dress is made in the ever-popular chemise style, and slips over the head without fastenings.

## Liberty Bread Recipes

**Liberty Bread.**—1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 cup white flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons molasses, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 cup (about) milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins, cut in halves. Sift together dry ingredients, and add remaining ingredients in order given. Bake in a very slow oven, with pan covered at first. In gas oven, bread may be put in when oven is lighted, using only one burner (60 per cent wheat substitute).

**Quick Barley Raisin Bread.**— $\frac{1}{2}$  cups barley flour, 1 cup white flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons molasses, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 cup (about) milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins, cut in halves. Sift together dry ingredients, and add remaining ingredients in order given. Bake in a very slow oven, with pan covered at first. In gas oven, bread may be put in when oven is lighted, using only one burner (60 per cent wheat substitute).

**Potato Cornstarch Bread.**—1 tablespoon shortening,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup scalded milk, 1 cup mashed potato, white or sweet,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yeast cake dissolved in 2 tablespoons lukewarm water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cups white flour mixed with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup cornstarch. To the shortening, sugar, salt and potato, add the milk. When lukewarm add the dissolved yeast. Gradually knead in all the flour, though the dough will be very stiff. Let rise until it doubles its bulk. Again knead, and put into greased pan. Let rise until loaf doubles its bulk. Bake about 50 minutes (58 per cent substitute).

**Raised Corn Bread.**—1 cup granulated corn meal, 1 cup and 2 tablespoons boiling water, 1 tablespoon sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon shortening,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yeast cake dissolved in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lukewarm water, 2 cups white flour. Scald the corn meal with the boiling water, and add sugar, salt and shortening. When lukewarm, add dissolved yeast and flour. Mix well and let rise until light. Stir down and let rise in greased pan until light. Bake in moderately hot oven about 50 minutes (33-1-3 per cent wheat substitute).

**Specialty Bread.**—1 cup scalded milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons shortening, 1 tablespoon sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yeast cake dissolved in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lukewarm water, 1 cup cornstarch, 2 cups white flour. Add scalded milk to shortening, sugar and salt. When lukewarm, add dissolved yeast and flour mixed with cornstarch. Mix well and let rise until light. Stir down and let rise in greased pan until light. Bake about 50 minutes (33-1-3 per cent substitute).

**Potato Corn Meal Muffins.**—1 cup corn meal, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, well beaten, 1 cup mashed po-

## At the International Flower Show

There's an old song, somewhere, about a little Dutch garden in which grew "lilies and onions and rue." Anyone might easily have recalled this on visiting the Sixth International Flower Show, held recently in New York; for there was a little Dutch garden, and there were lilies, quantities of them, in it, and there were several varieties of onions in the back-yard war garden, which held a prominent central position among the flowers, and there may, perhaps, have been rue also.

The Dutch garden, however, was largely devoted to tulips, lovely masses of yellow and orange blossoms in one good-sized bed, red and white striped ones in another, and pink ones and white ones in other parts. The bird bath in the center was thickly rimmed with white and purple hyacinths and, over in one corner, were the white lilies which also grow so luxuriously in the land of windmills. There was a windmill at the entrance to this garden, presided over by a little maiden in Dutch costume. Tulips appeared frequently in other parts of the show, particularly the long-stemmed Darwin variety, some of them in lovely shades of mauve and maroon.

Much of the creamy white, feathery spirea was shown, which has been recommended highly as a hardy garden plant and a decorative one as well. Then there was stock in many colors, delicate pinks and lavenders, and deep, rich, mahogany shades with golden yellow centers, these latter closely resembling the English wall-flower. Primroses were there, too, in those same colorings, growing closer to the earth, but quite as luxuriantly.

Among the lilies which grow well in the garden was a variety of amaryllis, with gorgeous large red blossoms. Another odd-looking plant was labeled "Bird of Paradise," and its unusual orange and black blossoms, such slender, alert things, reminded one strangely of birds in flight.

Rock gardens seemed to be quite popular; one beautiful example was built near the head of the grand stairway and here, in the niches among the moss-covered rocks, over which the water trickled gently down, were growing various flowering plants. A clump of white calla lilies was effective; so were clumps of daffodils and purple iris and crocuses and the poet's narcissus. In the pool were some exquisite pink pond lilies and, almost tucked under a sort of hood of rocks, was a clump of white cyclamen, its blossoms looking like a group of lovely white butterflies. Laurel is an attractive plant in the rock garden, so are primroses and wallflowers. One rock garden was thickly planted with red begonias, which gave a vivid and pleasing dash of color to its surroundings. Azalea, too, is lovely in any part of the garden; one beautiful variety exhibited was well described by a spectator, as having the colors of peaches and apricots, dawn and sunset.

Another flower exhibited which is perhaps not so well known as it should be was the Oriental poppy, which comes in several colors—a rich, almost barbaric scarlet, a very deep crimson-maroon, a delicate pink and a pure white, with dashes of crimson scattered over it. These are exceedingly decorative, it is needless to say. Among the new varieties of roses shown was the Rosalind, described by its grower as a glorified Ophelia. This, they said, had at least a third more petals than the Ophelia, which made it much larger. In coloring it ranged from a bright coral pink in the bud to apricot pink, and then to a lovely shell pink when full blown. It was also very fragrant. Another rose, named Silvia, was called the yellow Ophelia, as its long, pointed buds were a vivid yellow, while the flower, as it opened, turned to a rich, creamy shade of yellow and then, when full blown, to almost a pure white. The Silver Moon is a very hardy climbing rose, which grows luxuriantly.

Most American gardeners, at least,

are familiar with those famous climbing roses, the Crimson Rambler and the Dorothy Perkins; and now there are many new varieties, which certain nurserymen claim to be superior to them. One beauty of these climbing roses is that they may not only be trained up on trellises and fences and, because of their luxuriant foliage, be used as screens and borders, to cover summer houses and pergolas, to conceal unsightly stumps and poles, but they may also be trained over banks where they not only provide glorious masses of color, but also, it is said, perform valuable service in holding the soil together. They grow rapidly, too, which is another desirable feature.

For the formal garden, there were shown what were called "tree" roses in many varieties; these grew on rather tall plain stems—some three or four feet high—branching out at the top into beautiful great bouquets of blossoms and leaves.

The American Rose Society, which was represented at this show, has as its motto "A rose for every home—a bush for every garden." It is said that in the United States more than 25,000,000 rose blooms are commercially grown and sold every year.

Table decorations in green and white were demonstrated by a beautifully laid table, with a tall, very slender silver vase in the center, filled with a great branching cluster of white gar-

denias, freesia, Japanese anemones, lilies of the valley, Japanese cherry blossoms and, for the green, pinky-tipped maidenhair ferns drooping all around. More maidenhair ferns, this same pinky-tipped variety, were bunched about the foot of the vase and also surrounded the table in large crescents with, at the ends and centers of each, smaller vases of the same white flowers, and ferns. At each place was either a corsage bouquet of white orchids and fern, or a boutonniere of a white gardenia surrounded with green. The effect was beautiful.

Another table was decorated somewhat after the same fashion, though with pink roses in vases of white porcelain. An attractive note in this one was the use of a large, round, flat mirror in the center of the table, from the middle of which one tall large porcelain jar, upheld by cherub figures, rose. The edge of it was banded in ferns, with small porcelain vases of the pink buds at intervals. Here, too, there were corsage bouquets and boutonnieres of the roses and ferns at each place.

And, in the midst of all the roses and lilies, the neat little backyard garden of onions and beets and carrots and peas and beans and pumpkins and cucumbers, and other delectable vegetables, flourished in neat geometrical rows, a surprisingly large variety of vegetables in a small space of earth.

## Some Springtime Salads

A delightfully cool, refreshing salad for an early day in spring is made of fruit of various sorts—grapes, grapefruit—the skin and seeds removed, of course, with an occasional extremely thin slice of lemon—and small cubes of fresh pineapple. These fruits, mixed together and served with a well-made French dressing, colored quite red with paprika, make a good salad. Or, if a somewhat heartier dish be desired, mayonnaise dressing may be used, with chopped nuts mixed into it. Still another variety of this may be concocted by making some plain lemon jelly, using the variety of powdered gelatine known as acidulated. When this begins to set, wet a mold in cold water, mix the fruit, cut into small pieces with the jelly and pour into the mold. Serve very cold, either cut in slices or broken into small pieces on lettuce leaves, with French dressing reddened with paprika, or mayonnaise with paprika well sprinkled over it. Another attractive way to construct this salad is to arrange several sections of the fruit, with crescent-shaped pieces of Spanish red peppers or maraschino cherries and halves of walnuts or pecans over the bottom of the mold, before pouring in the mixture of fruit and gelatine, or, if still more elaboration is desired, the salad may be put into individual molds, probably the prettiest way of serving it.

A pyramid salad may be made of two kinds of jelly, lemon and tomato, cooled in a large shallow pan or mold and cut into rounds with a cookie cutter. Arrange two or three lettuce leaves on each plate, if to be served individually; put a round of the tomato jelly on first, then a smaller round of lemon jelly on that. If these rounds are very thin, put on two more, alternating the colors. Then

put a spoonful of mayonnaise over the top, letting it run down somewhat over the sides, and set an olive, either plain or stuffed, on top. Another and easier way to serve this is to cut both the lemon and tomato jelly into small squares or cubes and heap them up together, pyramid fashion, on a platter of lettuce with mayonnaise, into which rather finely chopped green peppers have been stirred, sprinkled over it.

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## THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

## XIII—The Art of Illumination

This is the thirteenth in a series of articles dealing with the subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6, March 12, March 20 and March 27.

The art of illumination is the natural expression of that desire for decoration which the human race has always possessed. It is an art, since it is the intelligent representation of the quality of beauty, yet with definite limitations of expression, inasmuch as it aims at nothing further than the gratification of those who find enjoyment in books. In other words, to make books beautiful is its highest ambition. Illumination is not synonymous with illustration, although for centuries it combined both decoration and illustration in its fullest expression. It means something more than brightly colored pictures and ornaments, and is something beyond ordinary drawing or painting. Technically, to be true illumination, it must combine the use of bright colors and precious metals. Just as in heraldic blazoning, a color cannot be substituted for the metal, and therefore much of the so-called modern illumination does not come within the definition of the art. We should note carefully the distinction between the illuminator and the illustrator. The illuminator is the artist who undertakes to "light up" the pages of a volume with brilliant colors and burnished printed wood cuts, or in the Twentieth Century, to decorate a page with water-color paintings, and call it illumination.

The underlying thought which has inspired illumination from its very beginning is the desire to make even the most gorgeous pages which pass beyond our power of appreciation, and defy our comprehension. To the ancients, the rarest gems in all the world were the gems of thought. The book was the tangible and visible expression of man's intellect worthy of the noblest setting. Its covers might be made of tablets of beaten gold, inlaid with precious jewels, its words might be written in minium of rare brilliancy brought from India or Spain, or in Byzantine ink made from pure oriental gold, upon parchment, soft as velvet, made from the skins of still-born kids, while upon the ample margins could be displayed miniatures and decorations portraying the highest skill of the greatest artists of the day.

The earliest example of illumination is a papyrus in the Louvre in Paris, which contains paintings representing funeral ceremonies, executed in bright colors, touched in its high-lights with pencil gold. Although we find frequent mention of some poem written in gold, of some magnificent volume or codex of colored vellum, or some collection of miniatures, or of some magnificent gift book decorated for prince or church—yet this simple, imperfect fragment at the Louvre is the sole tangible evidence we have that so obvious a form of artistic culture as the art of illumination was known to the long period of classical antiquity, or to the later luxuries of the life of Athens and Corinth, of Pergamum and Ephesus, of Cyzicus or Rhodes, of Syracuse or Tarentum, of Sybaris, or Pompeii and of Rome.

It is difficult to understand why, of all the volumes executed in imperial times, not one Roman illuminated book has survived. Do they still await discovery, or was it to ivory diptychs rather than to illuminated volumes that the Romans turned for fashionable souvenirs in those last days of imperial greatness? Until this question can be answered, no illuminated or illustrated volume can be dated much earlier than the Fourth Century.

The name of but a single miniature artist remains to us out of this period, Lala of Cyzicus. In the first century, Lala had already acquired a high reputation for her skill in painting pictures upon ivory and vellum. There is a tempera painting in the Museum at Naples, placed among the relics of the buried Campanian cities, which is intended to show Lala at her work. She is regarding an unfinished Hermes-like statuette of the Indian Bacchus. Two other ladies are looking on from behind, while a little amorino, which holds a small picture, looks against the base of the statuette. Lala's pose is unaffected, indeed, natural in the extreme. The draperies are of pale violet and yellow, and the whole execution is delicate and charming. Pliny says of her, "No one surpassed her in facility of hand."

We should speak here of the significance which the word "miniature" possesses, in order to make it clear that miniature painting is not necessarily illumination, although frequently combined with it. It is true that the miniatures of the early Byzantine artists, and afterwards those of Western Europe, were finished with touches of gold representing the lights. This brings it properly within the definition of illumination, but the term itself was originally derived from the Latin word "minium," or red paint—two pigments, an ancient times being known by this name, one the sulphide of mercury, now known as "vermillion"; the other, a lead oxide now called "red lead." It is this latter which is generally supposed to have been the "minium" of the illuminators, which they used to mark the initial letters or sections of MSS. In classical times, among the Romans, the "miniator" was merely

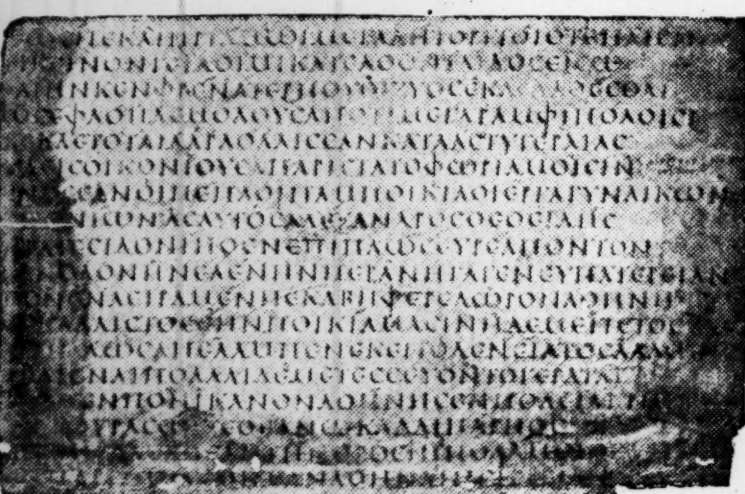


A page from the Ambrosiana Homer

## IN THE LIBRARIES

the person who applied minium, and did not refer to the artist in any way. The word has quite naturally been confused with the French word "miniature," but in its original significance it had nothing whatever to do with the smallness of the picture.

As the side of the subject which interests us particularly is the application of the art to book decoration, rather than to illustration, we need only mention as a link in the chain that the existing Codices containing pictures which are supposed to be the oldest are the Codex Vaticanus and the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae. Authorities differ in assigning the date, varying from the Third to the Fifth Century; but at all events these two fragments are our first landmarks as regards illumination as it probably existed under the early Roman emper-



A page from the Ambrosiana Homer

ors. But these examples belong to a period of decline, even though undoubtedly earlier in date than the final debasement of classic art.

Of the period covering the two centuries A. D. 330-550—from the time Byzantium became the city of Constantine to the date when Justinian published his famous code—just six fragments of Codices remain to represent the miniature wealth of 200 years. Of these the next in date and importance to the Vatican Virgils is the Ambrosiana Homer at Milan, in which the handwriting is remarkable, but resembles the work of a Greek copyist. The first existing Codex to attempt any decoration beyond the picture is a Roman calendar in the Imperial Library at Vienna, attributed to the Fourth Century.

Turning from the Pagan relics to the beginnings of Christian art, we find these beginnings to be almost indistinguishable from what went before. The processes and methods are all connected, the subjects and the symbols attached to the new order of ideas affecting the only change. From now on throughout many centuries most of the illuminated books are either theological or liturgical or intended for presentation to religious houses. It is to be noted that whenever the contents are the same the subjects assigned to the artist seem to be fixed by rule, thus affording little originality in subject or composition.

S. T.

## TURN VEREIN CHANGES NAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The directors of the North Cincinnati Turn Verein, the most important of the Turner organizations in this locality, have decided to change the name of the association to the North Cincinnati Gymnasium.



## April the Home Replenishing Month

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privilege permits an extensive interchange between the branches.

Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the book market, the activity of the accession department of the Widener Library of Harvard University has been unusually great during the past year, both in the number of books received and of orders sent out. Books have been purchased in England, Spain, France, Holland, Cuba and Mexico. The interest in military training has had some effect upon the use of the library, yet the average for the year is but slightly less than that for the year preceding, which had been greater than ever before in the history of the library, according to the report of the librarian, W. C. Lane. An important gift during the year was that of 220 volumes from the library of F. L. Gay, Harvard '78, which includes Americana of great rarity. A fine collection of 220 gold coins, ancient and modern, was also received by bequest of G. W. Van Nest, Harvard '74.

Both for gratitude and for emulation, it may be wise sometimes to tell over the gifts of money made to libraries, and among the notable ones for the year 1917 was that of the Carnegie Corporation, which amounted to \$1,055,934, including \$320,000 for the erection of library buildings in the camps and cantonments. The largest single gift of the year to a single library was the amount of \$1,000,000, bequeathed by Col. Oliver Hazard Payne to the New York Public Library, without any restrictions as to how it should be handled or used. The library of Teachers College of Columbia University received \$250,000 toward a building fund, from two unnamed donors; the New York Society Library \$600,000 from Mrs. Sarah C. Goodhue, to be applied to a new building. The Boston Public Library received the largest legacy in its history, the residuary interest in an estate of \$1,000,000 bequeathed under certain conditions by Josiah H. Benton, who was for many years president of its board of trustees. Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library received property valued at \$300,000 from H. E. Huntington, consisting of a building, park, books and a maintenance fund.

A visit to A. L. A. War service quarters in Library of Congress at Washington reveals a busy hive. Expert specialists, clerks, typists, messengers, are all intent on the piles of papers, letters, orders and cards on the score of desks which are placed in every available space. Telephone calls, telegraph boys, occasional visitors and new assistants enliven the steady push which one feels in the atmosphere of the place. Good light, fresh air, beautiful environment add to the pleasure which seems to animate every one in what he is doing. The Director-General appears at first one place and then at another, converses for a few moments with one or another of his assistants with that smile that seems to express confidence and the cheery nod that finishes the conference as with an O. K.

With the prodigious labors to be performed in getting the 1,500,000 books it is proposed to send where they are needed, there is an utter absence of anything in the atmosphere at headquarters that betokens slack or weariness or indifference to the demands of the occasion. One feels in the midst of that group that things are moving; that one can trust and await results in confidence that they will arrive.

—Public Libraries

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ington reveals a busy hive. Expert specialists, clerks, typists, messengers, are all intent on the piles of papers, letters, orders and cards on the score of desks which are placed in every available space. Telephone calls, telegraph boys, occasional visitors and new assistants enliven the steady push which one feels in the atmosphere of the place. Good light, fresh air, beautiful environment add to the pleasure which seems to animate every one in what he is doing. The Director-General appears at first one place and then at another, converses for a few moments with one or another of his assistants with that smile that seems to express confidence and the cheery nod that finishes the conference as with an O. K.

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—Public Libraries

As one result of the close cooperation maintained between the A. L. A. in its camp library work and the Y. M. C. A., the latter has worked out the following plan for getting books across the water: The association has organized distributing stations at all points of embarkation, where books are stored for shipment. Soon after a soldier who steps on a transport will have a book with him, which he will read and his companions will read on the way over, after which it will be forwarded to the men back of the trenches. No attempt will be made to establish libraries in France, but the association will have representatives there to supervise the work of distribution.

## WAR CHEST CLUB IN LONDON A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the most popular of the soldiers' organizations in London is the A. I. F. and War Chest Club. When the Australian troops were in Egypt after the evacuation of Gallipoli the Anzac hostel was opened in Cairo so that Australian soldiers might have a club where they could meet and avail themselves of the advantages of a well-cooked meal, sleeping accommodation and social intercourse. When these troops were transferred to England the success of the Anzac hostel impelled the Australian military authorities to establish an institution on somewhat similar lines in London, and on Aug. 10, 1916, it was opened under the name of the A. I. F. and War Chest Club. This club is open to all troops of His Majesty's and allied forces and is largely patronized by men from all parts of the Empire.

The club commenced with 130 beds and a capacity for serving 5000 meals per week. Its popularity has increased to such an extent that it has been gradually extended until it now has sleeping accommodation for 1000 men and the number of meals served weekly now averages 35,000. During 1917 1,250,000 soldiers dined and 250,000 were given accommodations at the club, and it is hoped that the figures for 1918 will surpass those of 1917.

## THE PRIORY FOR WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Duke of Connaught, as Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, in accordance with powers conferred by royal charter, has established a priory of the order for the

Principality of Wales and the County of Monmouth, to be styled "The Priory for Wales of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," and to be known as "The Priory for Wales." The Prince of Wales, Knight of Justice of the Order, has signified his willingness to act as titular prior of the priory. Under the regulations sanctioned by the grand prior and chapter general of the order providing for the constitution and governance of the Priory of Wales, the grand prior has appointed the following to be the executive officers of the priory, to hold office for three years as from March 1, St. David's Day: Sub-prior for Wales, the Earl of Plymouth P. C. C. B. Knight of Justice; acting Sub-Prior for Wales, Sir Owen Phillips, K. C. M. G., M. P., Knight of Justice; Chaplain for Wales, the Bishop of St. David's; Bailiff of St. David's, the Bishop of Powis, Knight of Grace; Vice-Chancellor for Wales, the Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey, G. B. E.; Hon. Treasurer for Wales, Colonel Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt., C. B.; Treasurer for Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallis, M. D.; Hon. Director of the Ambulance Department for Wales, Mr. Leolin Forestier-Walker; Director of Ambulance for Wales, Mr. Thomas Richards, M. P.; Hon. Almoner for Wales, Lieut.-Col. David Davies, M. P.; Almoner for Wales, Col. J. Arnall Jones, M. D., Knight of Grace; Registrar for Wales, Lord Kenyon, K. C. V. O.; Hon. Counsel for Wales, the Right Hon. Sir Ellis J. Griffith, P. C., K. C., M. P.; Hon. Solicitor for Wales, Mr. Hugh M. Ingledew; Principal Secretary and Commissioner for Wales, Mr. Herbert Lewis, Knight of Grace.

## EXTENSION WORK PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—The United Grain Growers of Alberta, it is understood, is planning important and enormous extension work which will include the construction of a large number of warehouses, the establishment of many agencies, and the entering of wide industrial fields in some respects. One of the proposed plans involves the manufacture of lumber in British Columbia and the distributing of the product of its own mills in the northern section of Alberta. Another has to do with the manufacture of flour.

## COMMUNITY WAR GARDENING URGED

Illinois State Council of Defense Emphasizes Need for Work to Be Made Organized Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gardening is now being taken up vigorously by the Illinois State Council of Defense, whose publicity department declares that it is to be made hereafter an organized industry in Illinois instead of a series of sporadic individual experiments.

The council's publicity department also emphasizes the fact that the food production and conservation committee of the council is urging community action in war gardening throughout the State and declares further that the whole garden program is summed up in two phrases: Grow all you can, and grow only such vegetables as are most needed and which will keep.

In the call sent out by the committee for garden work, the following fundamentals in successful gardening are set forth:

"1. Formulate a definite program of production for your community, prepared by practical and experienced local gardeners, including only those vegetables that can be produced by the greatest possible number. Seeds are scarce, therefore a war garden this year should be limited to a few vegetables that can be easily and profitably produced.

"2. Secure the services of a competent person to supervise the garden movements in your community. If possible, secure the voluntary services of a good amateur gardener in every block to give aid and advice to his neighbors.

"3. List all available lots and vacant land, and as soon as possible, list all who want gardens.

"4. Plan for cooperative plowing. It is not wise, however, to plow up any land until its adaptability has been passed upon by some one who knows.

"5. Arrange local meetings and have practical and experienced gardeners lecture on the preparation, care and cultivation of gardens."

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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON MARKET  
FOR WOOL QUIET

Many Inquiries About Staple Received, but Few Actual Sales—Auctions of Australian Clip Absorb Interest

BOSTON, Mass.—A great many inquiries about wool but few actual sales, have been the situation in the Boston wool market during the last week. The most important events on which practically all interest has been centered, were the Colonial wool auction sales a week ago, at which higher prices than at any of the seven previous sales were obtained. In fact prices recorded an advance of from 5 to 7 per cent and the Thursday sale last week brought higher prices than the Wednesday sale. Dealers seemed most interested in the scoured wools, which were of excellent quality, but interest in the greasy wools was not lacking.

With the change in government requirements for army cloths new interest is being taken in the fine wools more than for some months previous. The requirements call for overcoats of 32-ounce goods; uniforms, 20 ounce; blankets, 4 pounds; and shirtings, 7½ ounces.

Total sales for the last week are about evenly distributed between domestic and foreign goods. Fine scoured Cape wools have been taken well at around \$1.35@1.60. The South American market remains the same, due in part to the lack of American buying and partly to the holidays, although some cables have been received of sales despite the holiday season.

At the next Colonial wool sales, April 17 and 18, about 9000 bales are left to be offered. It is expected that these two sales will close out the Australian allotment.

The government-owned wools coming from Australia have arrived at the Pacific Coast and it is thought that they will soon be distributed to mills working on government orders, that is if freight conditions are not too congested and the wools are able to be moved across the country with some measure of rapidity.

The effect of these wools on the local market, it is thought, will not be particularly marked, as those in the hands of dealers now may easily be disposed of to mills working on orders for the civilian trade.

Shearing is going forward in southern Utah and has already made good headway in Arizona. Also in the valleys of Oregon work along these lines has begun and sales to Charles Webb of Philadelphia have been reported at 55 cents for that district. These wools last year brought about 42¢@43¢ so that this is a fairly large advance when it is considered that the wools are of about 70 per cent shrinkage. In Nevada, also, some shearing has been done. Some Arizona lots disposed of have brought 60 cents, but these are of lighter shrinkage than the Oregon wools reported sold.

Japan is doing considerable trading at the Cape, being fortunate enough to have tonnage available for this.

Combining carpet wools have sold a little better in the last week than for some time, since this branch of the market has been exceedingly quiet heretofore.

The chief marshal for the Liberty Loan parade of April 6 for the division of wool men is to be the president of the Wool Dealers Association, Abraham Koshland. F. M. Blanchard is chief of staff, with N. Perkins as chairman, F. M. Eschleman, as vice-chairman, and L. W. Rand, as secretary and treasurer. The trade has responded well to the appeal for banners to be carried by those who march in the parade. These banners will bear appropriate slogans. Bids have been made by the Navy Department during the last week for 600,000 yards of overcoating cloth. The regulations state that alternate bids will be received (on material containing shoddy or "reworked" wools) (for consideration).

Contracts for uniforms under the new government regulations will be awarded to the men's wear and women's wear trade mills for 60 days only.

It has been announced that mills taken over under the Allen Property Act will assume the responsibility of getting out all the orders booked under the direction of the business men who now have charge of them in behalf of the Government.

If an army of four or five million men is to be raised, the mills are being to be rushed more than ever before on army orders and civilian lines are surely going to experience a shortage thereby.

Trading of late in England has been greatly restricted by the war news of the last week or so. Tops are still exceedingly high and the cutting down of the civilian allotment of wools has been a restraining influence upon trading in general.

H. P. Ponties, of New York, has taken the place of Col. John P. Wood, lately resigned, as head of the woolen department of the supply and equipment division of the quartermaster's corps.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS	
Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	920
Rocky Mountain	92
Indiana Pipe	180
Indiana Pipe	92
Midwest Refining	102
Ohio Oil	326
Pratt & Galt	465
Pratt & Galt	267
South Penn Oil	280
Standard Oil (Cal.)	225
Standard Oil (Ind.)	332
Standard Oil (Ky.)	215
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	350
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	266
Union Tank Line	26

STOCK TRADING  
IN MARCH LIGHT

Markets in New York and Boston Uninteresting Except for Liberty Bond Dealings

BOSTON, Mass.—Despite eventful developments, the New York and Boston stock markets throughout March were uninteresting affairs. Share business in New York dwindled to the smallest total—\$5,000,000—shares for any month since the sensational war speculation three years ago. In consequence, except for a few specialties, price variations were narrow and insignificant.

The market was decidedly irregular until March 21, the day the Germans began their long-expected and much advertised offensive on the western front. The surprising gains that marked the Teutonic efforts during the first days of the drive caused some selling of stocks which forced prices several points lower all around. However, the market recovered its equanimity in a remarkable manner, with the allied resistance and announcement of terms of third Liberty Loan making for confidence, and wound up with small losses for the month.

New York share trading was 30 per cent smaller than in February, with its plethora of holidays, and averaged less than 340,000 shares daily. In the Boston market only 9100 shares per day changed hands, making this the quietest month's trading since the late 90s.

A pleasing feature of stock exchange operations last month was the extraordinary demand for Liberty bonds at advancing prices. Nearly one-fourth of the total bond business in Wall Street came on March 26 when \$27,809,500, the bulk of it Liberty, were bought and sold. This was by far the heaviest day's bond business in the history of the exchange.

The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

	March	February	January
Shares	2,870,000	3,500,000	3,100,000
Value	\$458,200	\$1,180,200	\$1,112,400
March high	82.70	82.08	82.08
March low	78.73	78.24	78.24
March close	79.98	76.72	76.72
Net decline for	1.15	3.67	1.08
February high	81.41	82.08	82.08
February low	79.46	77.78	77.78
Net advance for	1.10	.59	.05

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SLOSS-SHEFFIELD'S  
YEAR'S SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, is issued. The income account covers 13 months because of the change in the fiscal year from Nov. 30 to the calendar year, compared with the year to Dec. 31, 1916. Changes in earnings are:

	1916-17	1917-18
Operating profits	\$3,370,614	\$1,140,614
Interest	227,600	227,600
Depreciation	665,741	665,741
War tax	325,000	325,000
Balance	2,152,373	161,698
Preferred dividends	573,881	104,881
Common dividends	148,869	148,869
Surplus	1,429,623	\$2,052

The balance available for \$10,000,000 common stock was \$1,578,492, equal to \$15.78 a share. For the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1916, the company earned \$15.22 a share for the common stock.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$1,746	\$58,175
Operating expenses	289,630	296,084
Operating profit	1,456,365	28,091
Operating income	1,456,365	28,091
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Operating profit	1,456,365	28,091
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## ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$4,357,022	\$3,700,315
Operating expenses	1,270,030	1,420,806
Operating profit	3,086,992	2,279,509
Operating income	3,086,992	2,279,509

## CHESAPEAKE &amp; OHIO LINES

	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$4,214,230	\$3,524,980
Operating expenses	817,485	104,689
Operating profit	3,396,745	2,420,291
Operating income	3,396,745	2,420,291

## CANADIAN NORTHERN SYSTEM

	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$2,691,000	\$332,400
Net revenue	480,400	588,600
Gross revenue	2,691,000	332,400
Net revenue	480,400	588,600

## GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA

	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$1,725,500	\$1,725,500
Net revenue	1,790,600	\$63,600
Surplus	26,300	\$776,000

## NEW YORK BANK ELECTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James A. Sullivan was elected chairman of the board of directors of the National City Bank, succeeding his father.

PREPARING FOR  
FOREIGN TRADE

Banking Authority Urges Manufacturers and Exporters to Take Advantage of Facilities Offered by New Webb Bill

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Exchange National Bank says in its monthly review of financial and economic conditions: Germany's display of reserve strength and resources tends to confirm the belief that her Government has concealed the true population of the country for many years, and that it probably exceeded 80,000,000 at the outbreak of the war. In addition to this, large numbers of Germans were living in Poland, Russia and Bohemia at that time, and the reservists and those of military age were called home shortly before the war began. Observant Americans in Germany were surprised at the heavy passenger traffic and other train movements in June and July 1914. In the first week of August they had the explanation.

Manufacturers and exporters should organize to take advantage of the facilities provided by the Webb bill for pushing foreign trade in competition with other countries. Germany is strengthening her cartel system and England and France are organizing syndicates for this purpose. It will not do to wait until peace is restored. Hereafter competition in international markets will be national rather than individual, and the race is likely to be won by the nation that is best prepared before the declaration of peace. Our banks will cooperate heartily with trade organizations and the American Exchange National Bank is ready to take up this question with them.

Merchants, manufacturers and commercial and industrial corporations should convert their open accounts into trade acceptances as soon as possible. Trade acceptances are quick assets and book accounts are merely records of liabilities. Banks can discount eligible trade acceptances to the last dollar, but have to exact a large margin of safety when making advances on open accounts. Trade acceptances make easy and simple the payment of war taxes and the purchase of Liberty bonds without undue pressure on the banks which can be discounted such paper with the federal reserve banks whenever cash or credit is needed.

Printing houses in New York and other cities turn out a vast quantity of literature for the Federal Government, which is shipped to Washington and mailed from there to all parts of the country. This is lost motion and wasted effort. Such printed matter could be mailed or shipped direct from the cities where it is produced with a great saving of money and time. It would pay the Government to maintain branch printing offices in various parts of the country.

Business houses with heavy mails could serve themselves and save delays at their local post offices by disposing of as much of their outgoing mail as possible by midday. The Post Office Department says that the practice of holding outgoing mail matter until the afternoon forces the post offices to handle from 60 to 80 per cent of their total volume within three or four hours, and it often swamps the clerks.

## SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—A. S. Schenck, William Morris of H. Pretzelberg & Co.; Adams, Baltimore—H. R. Jandorf of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams, Birmingham, Ala.—J. A. Blumberg; Essex, Buffalo—P. J. Fox of George W. Farnham Co.; Adams, Chicago—Frank L. Crossman of Crossman Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza, Chicago—O. S. Anderson and Thomas Webster of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Lenox, Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike, Cincinnati—Augustus Levy of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza, Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Co.; Tour, Cleveland—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Boot Shop; Essex, Havana, Cuba—R. Abadín of Abadín & Co.; U. S., Kansas City, Mo.—L. D. Barton of McElvain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour, Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of George P. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox, Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour, Montgomery, Ala.—C. L. Levy of Levy, Wolff & Pitts Shoe Co.; Lenox, Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; United States, New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox, New York—W. W. Bowman and T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St., New York—E. Tenko of Tenko Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S., Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb, of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Essex, Philadelphia—Isaac Romer; U. S., Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Tour, San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex, St. Louis—J. J. Sennsenn of Sennsenn-Mer. Co.; Essex, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Thomas S. McFale of Goerke & Co.; U. S.,

## LEATHER BUYERS

Montreal, Can.—L. E. Gauthier of Slater Shoe Co.; Essex,

## SHIP-MACHINERY PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

## JACKSONVILLE, Fla.

A ship-machinery installation plant to be built here by J. C. Temple will employ 1500 skilled mechanics when it is in operation.

WAR TAXES OF  
CORPORATIONS

Steel Industries, Profiting Most by War, Obligated to Pay Large Percentage to Government

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From the 25 concerns listed in the subjoined table the war taxes will take in excess of \$331,000,000, or an average of \$13,268,300 for each company. The amount of the taxes as they have been estimated by the corporations would be sufficient to provide dividends of more than 15 per cent on their common capital stocks. In calculating the net earnings, operating costs, repairs, maintenance and depreciation were first written out of the year's revenues:

	Federal Tax	% of Net Income
American Can.	\$6,000,000	32.4
American Loco.	\$2,205,319	23.1
American St. Fd.	\$2,287,000	28.4
Baldwin Loco.	\$1,750,000	13.7
Central Leather.	\$6,000,000	27.2
Corn Prod. Ref.	\$3,500,000	22.8
Goodrich, B. F.	\$2,250,000	15.9
Hercules Powder	\$79,121	14.3
Lackawanna Stl.	\$10,040,000	39.8
Mackay St. & Ord.	\$5,731,910	38.5
Quaker Oats Co.	\$2,053,776	29.5
Railway Stl. Sp.	\$3,500,000	38.1
Rep. Iron & Stl.	\$3,875,657	37.7
Stand Oil of Cal.	\$5,830,117	23.8
Studebaker Corp.	\$2,450,000	10.5
Union Bag & P.	\$55,764	10.9
Union Oil of Cal.	\$1,240,993	11.8
Underwood Type	\$500,000	16.5
U. S. Rubber.	\$3,465,530	15.7
U. S. Steel.	\$23,465,466	46.5
Wilson & Co.	\$1,621,854	17.9
Worth, P. & M.	\$1,500,000	24.1
Total	\$31,707,755	24.02
Average	\$13,268,310	24.02

\*Not limited strictly to federal taxes.

†For year ended June 30, 1917.

The United States Steel Corporation stands out most prominently with more than 46 per cent of the net income set aside for transfer to the Federal Treasury. The list shows that the steel companies generally have had to make unusual reservations for the war imposts.

## REAL ESTATE

Arthur Winslow has taken title to an investment property, owned by J. Murray Howe at 202 to 210 Purchase Street. There are two four-story brick buildings and 2964 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$62,700. Of this amount \$46,200 applies on the land.

In connection with the above transaction, Arthur Winslow has purchased from J. Murray Howe the four-story double brick apartment house, at 784 Beacon Street, assessed on a total valuation of \$51,000. Of this amount \$35,400 covers 4791 square feet of land. The brokers were Codman & Street, also A. Wilbert Starret.

Mabel W. Noyes has taken title to the brick dwelling at 100 Revere Street, Beacon Hill, owned by Sarah V. Lowther, executrix. There are 700 square feet of land valued at \$2600, and the total assessment is \$5000. Purchaser will make some alterations before occupying the premises as a residence and studio. Codman & Street were the brokers.

## SALES IN BACK BAY DISTRICT

Albert Geiger Jr., has sold to Wilfred Bolster et al., trustees of the Martha G. Cate estate, the three-story fireproof mercantile building located at 701 to 719 Beacon Street, Back Bay, which is assessed on a total of \$150,000, and this amount includes \$49,100 carried on the 14,020 square feet of land.

The trustees of the Martha G. Cate estate have sold to Joseph E. Worcester, trustee, a property known as Hotel Lucerne, being an apartment house at 465 Audubon Road, together with 4917 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$60,000, of which \$13,500 applies on the land. Harry J. Russell was the broker in these sales. Joseph E. Worcester, trustee, has now sold the Hotel Lucerne property to the Benjamin Estabrook estate, and all the papers have gone to record.

## WEST END ESTATE SOLD

William J. Winslow sold an improved property at 22 Bulfinch Street, consisting of a four-story brick house and 1166 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$15,000, and \$8200 of the amount is carried on the land. Annie L. Green is the buyer.

## ROXBURY AND CHARLESTOWN

A large lot of land at 581 Warren Street, corner of Highland, and extending to corner of Brunswick Street, Roxbury, has been sold to congregation Adath Jeshurun, by Jacob H. Goodman and wife. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$19,800, and \$16,800 of it is carried on the 23,856 square feet of land.

Papers have gone to record from John McCready and wife to Daniel J. Sweeney et al., purchasers of the 3½-story brick house and 1500 square feet of land, at 14 Chestnut Street, Charlestown. The assessed value is \$4400 including \$1600 on the land.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Gloucester, Mass.—Gill netters landed about 50,000 pounds of groundfish consisting mostly of codfish with just a few haddock today. The schooners Constellation and Arthur James have sailed on South mackerel fishing.

## OIL PLANT TO BE ERECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacture and sale of petroleum products by the Standard Oil Company of New York is planned in East Providence, and permission for the erection of tankage and buildings for this purpose was granted by the Town Council on Tuesday night.

## ELECTRIC COMPANY EARNINGS

Tampa El Co.	87,102	39,799	34,538	992,188	432,482	354,645
Jacksonville Tr Co.	66,004	18,759	1,728	716,591	228,210	72,459
Pensacola El Co.	35,228	11,399	8,403	368,875	146,681	52,661
Eastern Texas El Co.	80,409	35,888	26,183	950,583	420,661	303,138
Brook & Flynn St Ry	7,192	1,845	2,472	122,337	1,876	17,021
Sierra Pac El Co.	59,387	32,970	26,075	707,920	388,114	306,203
Houghton County El Lt	35,101	13,473	6,721	417,499	168,672	51,794
Haverhill Gas Lt Co.	30,000	2,066	1,853	306,427	49,838	48,159
Fall River Gas Wks Co	52,629	6,918	6,599	539,968	190,888	190,828
Galveston-Houston El Co	181,832	56,208	17,321	2,152,766	727,584	272,685
Savannah El Co.	85,198	28,292	3,911	1,002,398	330,270	37,771
Paducah Tr & Lt Co.	24,722	6,526	1,375	302,759	69,263	22,504
Mississippi River Pr Co	166,705	121,811	1,745	2,006,237	1,610,702	212,398
El Paso El Co.	102,875	27,400	30,888	1,274,163	460,347	390,871
Northern Texas El Co	237,353	105,748	77,509	2,740,100	1,253,452	906,024
El Lt & Pr Co of Ab & Rockland	17,540	4,332	3,825	211,188	47,296	48,072
Edison El Ill Co	59,910	22,582	16,544	733,697	277,031	225,874
Brooklyn El Co.	63,493	21,636	20,238	729,098	280,129	268,342
Lowell El Lt Corp.	74,884	20,029	9,681	888,295	384,311	171,148
Blackstone Valley Gas & El Co	170,418	29,824	2,013,346	624,664	262,301	
Keokuk El Co.	20,054	4,818	2,106	250,538	63,470	41,274
Houghton Co Tr Co.	26,645	7,519	436	345,198	125,384	125,384
Cape Breton El Co	36,294	7,205	761	471,213	153,364	153,364
			January, 1918			12 months
Puget Sound Tr, Lt & Pr Co	960,090	372,065	167,594	9,627,081	3,556,296	87,715
Pr Co of El Prop	28,046	3,811	3,239	319,349	88,765	
Columbus El Co	108,978	67,372	35,458	1,137,437	668,551	
Cape Breton El Co Ltd	41,428	8,171	1,636	466,929	158,634	
*Deficit.						



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Rev. Theodore Sommers Henderson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, to whom President Wilson has written a letter reaffirming the opinions about the war and its continuance, which he made in his Flag Day address, is to use this letter in connection with a patriotic drive which the millions of adherents of the Methodist Episcopal churches are soon to make. Bishop Henderson is a native of New Jersey who had his academic training at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. He has had pastorate in Methodist churches in Connecticut and in New York. His first service for the denomination was as general field secretary of the General Conference, with special charge of the evangelistic work of the denomination. He was chosen a bishop in 1912, and is now stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Gen. Francois Louis Lessard, who is now prominent in Quebec in enforcing law and order, is a native of that city, and is representative of the loyal and law-abiding elements of the French population. He began his career by a term of service in business; then, in 1878, he enlisted as a private in the Queen's Own Hussars, a year later was gazetted a lieutenant in the local garrison artillery, and afterward entered the cavalry, steadily rising and gaining the rank of brigadier-general in 1911. He was chief staff officer at the Quebec Tercentenary celebration in 1908. He served in the Northwest rebellion of 1885, commanded the Royal Canadian Dragoons during the South African War, and passed through a long and varied experience while so engaged. Of his doings in this war he has written in a book. He comes to his present duties as a tested leader and disciplinarian, whose use of his power will be the more impressive because of his nativity and his race.

Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, who has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the United States senatorship, was a somewhat prominent figure in the Roosevelt administration, being Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1905 to 1908, and Secretary of the Navy from 1908 to 1909. He earned these honors, in a way, as for many years he had been prominent as an organizer and backer of the naval brigade, especially in Michigan; and, during the war with Spain, from 1898 on, he was in active service in the navy. Hence he came to administration of the Navy Department with far more knowledge of the technical problems involved than most incumbents of the post have had on assuming office. Mr. Newberry is a Yale University graduate, who turned to railroading as a calling and worked for some years on the constructive and operating tasks of that business. Later he became more and more involved in the financial end of the work, and he steadily rose to an important place in the manufacturing world of a city that was rapidly becoming one of the leading manufacturing centers of the country. If he wins the nomination and is elected Senator, he will add to the ranks of business men in Congress a man with a considerable variety of experience, and also a member who knows something about the administrative problems of government.

Sir Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, Bart., the distinguished composer, while being educated at Eton had lessons in music from Sir George Elvey. Leaving Oxford, he studied composition with Sir William Sterndale Bennett and Sir George Macfarren, and, adopting music as a profession, he studied further with H. H. Pierson at Stuttgart, and later with E. Dannreuther. One of his earliest compositions was a Church Service written at Eton. He was appointed professor of composition and music history at the Royal College of Music on its opening in 1883, and, succeeding Sir George Grove, was elected director in 1894. He has written much orchestral and chamber music, and among his best-known works are the oratorios "Judith," "Job," and "Saul," and the choral ode "Blest Land of Syria"; "L'Allegro e Il Penseroso." He is one of the most learned of English musicians, and his literary works include "Studies of Great Composers"; "The Art of Music," enlarged later as "The Evolution of Music"; "Music of the Seventeenth Century"; "Life of J. S. Bach," and "Style in Musical Art." Since an orchestral intermezzo from his pen was performed at the Gloucester Musical Festival in 1868, he has probably produced more work at the provincial festivals than any other composer. He was created doctor of music by decree of convocation at Oxford in 1884, and received the same degree, "honoris causa," at Cambridge and Dublin.

## ALLIED WORKERS FORM COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The inter-allied labor and Socialist conference, held recently in London, was made the occasion for the examination of questions of mutual interest by the delegates of Socialist parties representing nationalities claiming their independence, together with the discussion of organized joint action.

The Comitato Sindacale Italiana, Committee of the Italian Socialist Party in France, Democrazia Sociale Italiana, General Syndicate of Italian Workers in France, Rumanian Labor Party, Social Democratic Party of Bosnia Herzegovina, and the Union of Socialists Italiani took part in the discussions and formed themselves into the Socialist Committee of Understanding Between Nationalities. It was decided to establish a permanent secretariat in Paris, including one member of each nationality, to study all questions that might arise between the nations, and to propose to

the conference the rules of procedure for the formation of new states, and to determine the line of action to be taken. Conferences of the various parties are to be called whenever it becomes necessary to take decisions in common.

These provisions were embodied in a manifesto issued by the delegates, who pledged themselves to act in concert with the Socialist Internationale and the allied governments, as well as at the international governmental conference for peace, in the struggle for the recognition of the essential aims outlined in the memorandum adopted by the inter-allied labor and Socialist conference in London.

The new committee recognize the difficulties which they will be required to meet in their respective countries were they state public opinion is often badly informed as to its true interests. It was further resolved to send the manifesto of the Socialist Committee of Understanding Between Nationalities to the Tzcho-Slovak, Polish, and Rumanian Socialist comrades with a request for their adherence to it.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Shut Out the Enemy's Music**  
IL CITTADINO (New York).—While this country's efforts are strongly directed to deliver itself from the German octopus whose tentacles had penetrated every fiber of its national life, a subtle propaganda under the mask of music persists in poisoning the mind of the average American. The only step taken by theatrical managers and by some municipal authorities was that of preventing singing in the German language. This step has prevented the performances of Wagnerian and Strauss operas, but it has not prevented the giving of other German works in Italian or French. The discussions "pro and contra" the banishment of the enemy's composers' works did not end conclusively because nobody has struck at the very essence of the question. Giuseppe Verdi wrote his melodramas to inflame the Italians during the years of struggle for liberty and independence. Richard Wagner wrote his musical dramas to glorify the Germanic ideals. Verdi was the exponent of liberty against a foreign yoke; Wagner the glorifier of Wallonia and Teutonic philosophy. No later than a few days ago at one concert Mr. Stravinsky's Symphonic Orchestra played a program entirely of Wagner's music. The influence of such music, even if preceded by the playing of national anthems, can only breed contempt for the allied cause. Art is the spiritual expression of a race, and if we are really a virile people we also should refuse to bow to all manifestations of Kultur through German music, as we don't bow to Kultur through methods of warfare.

**"Essential" Industries**  
DESERET NEWS (SALT LAKE CITY, Utah).—Strictly speaking, it is true that there can be no such thing as "non-essential industries," because every industry that furnishes employment for working people and supplies the fixed needs of any part of the population may be called essential. At the same time, there are certain industries, even in normal conditions, that are far more essential than others; while in war times there are some that are of such insignificance in the general scheme of national defense and preparation that there is no great inaccuracy of language in calling them non-essential absolutely. Such are the industries that result in the production of luxuries or articles that can be dispensed with, regardless of personal considerations or of the producers' profits. This country has not yet come to the point of organizing all industry upon a strictly war basis; but the few steps that have been taken in that direction should be accepted as a warning by all manufacturers to prepare themselves for like action in their case with the least possible social and economic disturbance. Producers and consumers alike in other countries have already been brought to an acceptance of government regulation of industry in the interest of the nation at large, and it has not proved nearly so revolutionary and destructive as had been by the timorous anticipated. The inconveniences of such a change are half overcome if they are thoroughly understood in advance, and if they have been prepared for.

**Mine Domestic Minerals**  
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—Secretary Lane says that 2,000,000 long tons of minerals are imported each year into this country which could all be produced here and that much shipping saved. All of these minerals are necessary in prosecution of the war and we must have them, but there is no necessity for their importation. They are nitric acid, sulphuric acid, flake graphite, mercury, potash, chromite, magnesia and mica. He declares that: "American mines can produce all of these minerals providing they are given the necessary assistance of the Federal Government. I have, therefore, asked Congress to make a special appropriation so that a large force of metallurgists can be set to work immediately on the necessary changes in practice to use lower grade manganese ores. Field parties of engineers and geologists must take samples for quick concentration tests to improve the quality of the domestic materials." There is not any doubt among the metallurgists that all of these minerals, with the exception of potash, can be found in abundant quantities, and potash can be manufactured from the waste of coke ovens, smelters and nitrate plants. The development of new deposits, of better methods, and of substitute materials gives assurance that a large part of this new development may be permanent and thus make us less dependent on foreign supplies for essential minerals.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Your Garden**  
If interested in HARDY Shrubs or Trees, Hedge Plants, Peonies, Phlox, Larkspurs, Foxgloves or other Hardy Flowering Plants, Fruit-Trees or Evergreens, write or phone us and we will look after your needs.

The fact that our stock withstood a temperature of 28° below zero in January last, proves its hardiness. Send for price list.

**THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.**  
BEDFORD, MASS.  
Retail and Wholesale Growers  
Phone Lexington 274

## CRAWFORD VAUGHAN ON NEED FOR SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
MONTREAL, Que.—The Hon. Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, told the Canadian Club at its luncheon recently that the Allies' greatest need was ships, and their greatest danger German intrigue, not German bullets. Regarding the situation in France, Mr. Vaughan expressed confidence that the enemy could not break through the allied line.

The world's ship shortage was 7,500,000 tons, the speaker said, exclusive of submarine sinkings, and that shortage represented enough ships to transport 1,500,000 men from the United States to France. At the present rate this deficiency could not be made up while ordinary export business was carried on. But Mr. Vaughan, who has been on a mission to the United States and has been in touch with shipping conditions there for the last six months, declared also that the position was realized fully by America, and that every effort was being made to meet the requirement. The invidiousness of German intrigue was the deadliest foe of the Allies, Mr. Vaughan asserted. He had been invited to visit the United States to explain the Australian democratic view of the war, and to minimize the effect of German propaganda. He had found that the United States was in the war "up to the hilt," and would be faithful until it was won.

Yet it was necessary to be ever on guard. The movement for a labor and socialist conference in Switzerland to discuss peace was only another example of incessant and insidious propaganda. No representative of an allied power would be allowed to attend that conference unless it was known that his views were in accord with those of the Kaiser. If we did not yet know why we were fighting, the speaker thought no conference at a round table would make our object clear.

As for Australia, Mr. Vaughan said it would be a mistake to suppose that the people were against the carrying on of the war because conscription was defeated. People voted against the bill for various reasons, but the important thing was that three months after the first defeat of conscription there had been a general election, and the Hughes Government, which had stood for conscription and for winning the war, was returned by overwhelming majorities. It was also to be remembered that Australia was the only country in which the issue of conscription had been submitted to the people by a referendum, and that 400,000 men had been sent out of a population of 5,000,000.

The Australian and the democratic view of the war, and that Germany, in trying to impose autocracy on the world, was challenging democracy, and thus had made it necessary to exterminate autocracy.

## ALLIED BANDS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The American, English, and French bands have been warmly welcomed in Rome. They had a fine reception on their arrival at the station; the band of the Italian Grenadiers played the national anthems of the Allies as the train arrived, and among those who were waiting to receive them were the Undersecretary of State, Signor Gallenga, and the Mayor of Rome, together with the prefect Signor Apfel, General Cauvin, a number of well-known civilians and soldiers and the representatives of various patriotic associations. A large crowd was gathered outside the station and the warmth of their welcome seemed almost to surprise the bandsmen. The Augusteo was filled to overflowing next day for the concert given by the allied and American bands. The large audience included the Duke of Genoa, the Duchess of Aosta, besides a number of ministers and deputies and the ambassadors of England, France, America, and Japan. The band of the Carabinieri took part in the concert as well as the American band, that of the Garde Republicaine of France, and the English Guards band. The concert closed with the playing of "Rule Britannia" and Garibaldi's hymn by the English band. Crowds of people attended the open air concert given by the united bands the next day in the Piazza Siena in the Villa Umberto, and yet more crowds awaited the visitors in the Piazza del Popolo and down the whole length of the flag bedecked Corso, when, at the close of the concert, the bands made their way in procession, led by the Americans, to the Piazza Venezia.

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**FOR SALE**—East 1/2 of lot 6, block 316, city of Great Falls, Montana; a business location, one block from main business district; modern city improvements, paved street and alley, cement walk, cluster electric street lights; small building on lot rents for \$40.00 per month; price \$7500, part cash, balance on time. For further information address MISS M. BAKER (owner), Helena, Montana.

**FOR SALE**—On Park Slope, Brooklyn, factory and basement house; free and clear; extension; Otis passenger elevator; 10 rooms and bath; short walking distance to subway. N. Y. Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York.

**OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE**  
Nine rooms and bath, open fireplace, steam heat, country, 1 mile from depot, Amesbury, Mass. Address Mrs. C. E. FISH, 15 Tappan St., Manchester, Mass.

**HOUSE at Ballston Spa, near Saratoga** mineral springs, for sale cheap; modern throughout; garage; spacious lawn; fruit and walnut trees. Address A. HENTON, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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FOR SALE or to let furnished; 9-room house with water, gas, heat, open fireplace, hardwood floors, all modern conveniences; will rent for season or year round. White G. B. HOLLY, 27 Long Ave., Hingham, or telephone Brighton 2828-W.

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PLEASANT, sunny front room, near Fenway Park and Mass. subway; priv. family; modern apt. Address D. 21, Monitor Office, Boston.

WINTHROP BEACH, 10 Harbor View Ave.—Furn. rooms, single and double, for business people; ref. Telephone 616-M. Wintthrop.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 101, Suite 2—Comfortably furnished room; electricity; continuous hot water; telephone; centrally located.

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Two furnished rooms in modern apartment, apartment in Fenway district; all modern conveniences; June 1st to Oct. 1st, best refs. given and required. E. 127, Monitor Office, Boston.

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, 105 Franklin St.—Furnished 8 room apt. 5 min. to train; near elec. Car 1050, Melrose Highlands. Tel. Brookline 1464-M between 8 and 9:30 a. m.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 81, Suite 2—Modern six-room furnished apartment from May 1 to Sept. 1; pleasantly located.

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FOR RENT—Office and waiting room, part of each day; nicely furnished; apply 1 to 3, 453 Washington St., Rooms 507-8.

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Wants, hats, hosiery, underwear, gloves, gloves, kimono, purses and lav. corsets.

## COLLEGE WAR COMMENCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Throop College of Technology is to hold its second war commencement on April 7 instead of June 4 as originally planned, the earlier date having been chosen so that the men may lose no time in getting into war service. Nineteen men will receive degrees.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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## WANTED—PROTESTANT

WANTED—Protestant maid for general housework; competent in every way, or will take person willing to learn; quiet, refined home of 3 adults. H. Galtin, 237 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

## WANTED

WANTED—A capable woman or second maid (Protestant) for light housework; five in family; refs. required; good wages. Tel. Bellevue 820, 1108, 30 Broad St., New York City.

WANTED—Stone clerk in summer resort near Renton Harbor, Mich.; refs. required. TARRANT, 1232 Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED—Young men for test and inspection on government work in Brooklyn factory; opportunity for advancement. S. 35, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Stone clerk in summer resort near Renton Harbor, Mich.; refs. required. TARRANT, 1232 Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED—Young men to learn wholesale jewelry business; good future. Address A. 15, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, desirable positions; free position; call personally VAN TYN AGENCY, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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AMERICAN WOMAN of refinement desires position as working housekeeper; no laundry; high refs. given; New Jersey preferred. Y. 35, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—American desires position where efficiency is required. MISS G. L. McCOBB, 30 Curtis Ave., W. Somerville, Mass. Tel. 71125.

COLLEGE woman completing stenographic course desires position as secretary-stenographer in Chicago. B. 42, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—A position in private family; excellent cook and housekeeper. V. 35, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

NEAT colored girl desires morning work. EDITH HOLEFORD, 107 Hastings St., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT DESIRES POSITION. Address Apartment 608, Northbrook Courts, Washington, D. C.

NEAT colored girl desires morning work. ADRIE WALKER, 81 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; two years' experience; refs. good habits. W. C. LARKINS, Corey Hill Garage, Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—A position in private family; excellent cook and housekeeper. V. 35, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

FURTHER ADDRESSES  
BY SENATOR ROOT

"The War: Russian and Political Addresses." By Elihu Root. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. \$2.50 net.

This latest of the volumes of speeches, state papers, and juridical utterances by the Hon. Elihu Root has an unusual timeliness, because it provides the full text of the comments he has made on the Russian revolution. Some of them preceded his visit to Russia last summer as head of a special commission from the United States. Some followed his return to this country. But most of them were spoken in Russia to audiences of many kinds: the council of ministers, the Moscow Bourse, the Moscow Duma, the Zemstvo Union, the general staff of General Brusilov, a large body of soldiers en route to the front, the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce and the American Club in Petrograd.

The text of the commission's report which was submitted to President Wilson for his guidance naturally does not appear, though doubtless largely the work of Mr. Root; but it is clear from analysis of Mr. Root's opinions, expressed both in Russia and since his return at receptions tendered him in Seattle and New York City, and at the last meeting of the American Bar Association, that his trust in the Russian democracy, his admiration for the Russian people, and his belief in their willingness to continue a fight for liberty from Hohenzollern as well as from Romanoff autocratic power, has had much to do with shaping the President's policy. Whoever else may find fault with the Administration's attitude of faith and hope, Mr. Root cannot do so in the light of his formal and informal utterances to Russians and to fellow-Americans. For he pledged American cooperation to the uttermost. He distinctly affirmed the Russian right to shape a democracy after the type that would best correspond to the national genius; and he said what he did, well aware of the malign influences, Romanoff and old régime, Germanic and Bolshevik, that were busy openly and secretly attacking the Russian moderates led by Kerensky, in whom he seems to have placed confidence.

In Mr. Root's speeches to the Russian audiences he only hinted at the perils that lay in the demands of the class-mad Socialists. But in his speeches to the New York Chamber of Commerce and to the American Bar Association he made it clear that despite the perils he had hope, and that his visit had done much to renew the ideals of his youth and to renew him a better man. A messenger of sympathy, he had been ennobled by his message, or, as he put it, "I know that for one battered old campaigner who has been through the rude buffets of life for half a century, it has dissolved that hardness of heart which brings indifference to the dreams of youth." Not the least interesting fact disclosed by at least two of the speeches made in Russia is that Mr. Root and his associates apparently found it necessary to talk rather plainly to the Americans in Petrograd to make them sympathetic with the revolution and hopeful for the future. Some of them evidently were not as good democrats as Mr. Root is.

This collection includes Mr. Root's views on the war and the part the United States is to play in it. Since the declaration of war last April Mr. Root has refrained from partisan attack on the Administration and has argued like a patriotic statesman for unity of action and hearty support of the Administration. In this he is "attorney for the people," a rôle which always befits him and his great intellectual abilities. But he also has included in the volume, or his friends, the editors, have the speech he made at the Republican Club in New York City in October, 1916, when he was pleading for votes for Mr. Hughes' candidacy as President; and this discourse reveals equally surely how bitterly partisan and typically Clinton-defending an attorney Mr. Root can be when he descends from statecraft to special pleading with a party for a client. One cannot but wonder, in the light of facts long known to President Wilson about pro-German activity in Mexico, and the proof since afforded of the relations of Mexicans of more than one faction with German plots against the United States, whether Mr. Root would frame today so scathing an indictment of the Administration for its policy of "watchful waiting" and its alleged indifference to national interests, interests which Mr. Root in 1916 conceived mainly in terms of American capital invested in Mexico.

Persons who like philippics of exhortation will find "The Demagogue in Politics" good reading. Mr. Root uttered it when he was Secretary of State, and its target was Mr. William Randolph Hearst, then a candidate for Governor in New York State. Mr. Root knew that the penalty for the utterance would be precisely what he has received ever since; but he had the moral support of Mr. Roosevelt, then President, in his attack; and it is a portrait that will live like a Rembrandt. Nor is Mr. Hearst the only public man to have his portrait painted by Mr. Root in these collected speeches. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft have full-length delineations. With fewer strokes and on a smaller canvas the "machine" Republicans of the Empire State and the plutocrats who forced the nation to restrictive legislation against corporate wealth are limned.

But like all such collections of addresses this one only assembles the words uttered. To make the words really live, the reader has to know international and national policies, the intricacies of partisan politics and the motive which led to precisely the language used and omitted. To illustrate, no one reading Mr. Root's speech to Mr. Taft informing him of

his nomination in 1912, or his later speech urging Mr. Taft's election, would get any real light on the Roosevelt-Taft feud, or the temporary if not permanent severing of loyal, friendly relations between Mr. Root and Mr. Roosevelt, following the Taft nomination and the formation of the Progressive Party. These speeches are the dry bones that some day a historian or biographer will clothe with the flesh of collateral information so that they will live.

As for Mr. Root's attitude toward the war, it is summed up in this quotation from his address on "Sympathy With Russia." "There are no persons now; there is only a country. There are no countries now; there is only a world in which the great conflict has come between right and wrong. . . . and we are, each one of us, but an indistinguishable particle in the great conflict that is to determine the future of mankind."



Drawing by Alice R. Huger Smith in "The Dwelling Houses of Charleston, S. C." J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers

Entrance of Col. John Stuart's house, built about 1772

CONTROL OF DRINK  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

"The Control of the Drink Trade: A Contribution to National Efficiency, 1915-1917." By Henry Carter. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

In this volume Mr. Carter traces in detail the steps taken by the Board of Control, since its creation in the summer of 1915, in order to control the drink trade during the period of the war. The need for some drastic action had been only too obvious for a long period before the outbreak of hostilities. The degradation into which the country was sinking could not be concealed, and the seriousness of the situation was such as to call for Lord Kitchener's memorable "message to the nation" in October, 1914. Notwithstanding this fact local action only was taken until the middle of 1915, when measures of a wider scope were imperatively called for.

Mr. Carter sets forth the immediate purpose and the conditions of each regulation as it was issued, and the apparent results of these regulations. It was soon found that the Temporary Restriction Act of Aug. 21, 1914, was insufficient to meet the needs of the case; politicians apparently had not grasped the seriousness of the underlying factors. The number of districts, however, into which restrictive orders were introduced steadily increased, but this patchwork failed to meet the industrial situation which had arisen. While the people in certain districts were partially restricted, the justices throughout the country found their hands bound also by restraint. Meanwhile the evil seemed to be little less obtrusive. The action taken by the Russian and French governments led to a widespread demand for drastic measures. The story of the response, or, as some would prefer to put it, lack of response by the British Government when the nation was in a mood to submit to self-discipline is now ancient history. Various policies and proposals for dealing with the subject were put forward, and having set these forth, together with the evidence on which the Control Bill was based, Mr. Carter deals exhaustively with the problem confronting the board. The second portion of this book, which is divided into three sections, deals with the administration of state control, and the third portion upon efficiency and social welfare, and with the future outlook.

To a true valuation of the efficacy of the board's work statistics are of questionable help, and Mr. Carter seems conscious of the fact. He does not place too much reliance upon them, preferring the judgment of competent authorities who have had experience of the working of the act; he produces, accordingly, the testimony of employers and others tending to show a decided improvement in national efficiency. Whether that improvement is due to external restraint or growth of a sense of self-restraint he leaves his readers to decide, though his own conclusions are fairly obvious. A good index adds to the usefulness of the record.

THE HOUSES OF  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

"The Dwelling Houses of Charleston, South Carolina." By Alice R. Huger Smith and D. E. Huger Smith. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6 net.

"Of accounts and descriptions of Charleston there have been many," admit the authors of "The Dwelling Houses of Charleston." "And a serious difficulty has been the differentiation between 'tradition' and 'authority.'"

Judging from the happy result, it would seem that they have triumphed over this and other difficulties with the greatest ease. The rich architectural material that makes Charleston a close competitor of English and continental cities, famous for their picturesque aspect, has been handled throughout this volume in a most

the military point of view at the close of 1917, is well worthy of re-issue in its present form. It is a clearly reasoned examination of the moral issue at stake, an issue which has brought into clear relief "the irreconcilable antagonism between the two systems which are represented by the German combination on the one side and the Entente peoples on the other." Notwithstanding the deep disappointment which the year proved to the Allies, the writer gives his reasons for the justification of an attitude on their part of quiet confidence that the astonishing conspiracy against human freedom must fail, and for hope in the birth of a happier world. But to attain this desirable consummation he contends that the liberation of the world can only be attained by the victory of the Allies now.

Among the works announced by Messrs. Headley for early publication are Arthur Henderson's volume, "The Aims of Labour," W. Clarke Hall's "The State and the Child," and "London through Chinese Eyes" by M. T. Z. Tyan. Mr. Hall, as stipendiary magistrate of a London district, has had a wide experience of child existence in the great metropolis. His volume will form one of the "New Commonwealth" series.

Mr. Lee Warner has in the press a volume by the Aga Khan surveying Indian political problems, which should prove of value and interest at a time when these problems have assumed so much importance.

Ernest Rhys has compiled an anthology of verse and prose entitled "The Old Country: A Book of Love and Praise of England," which is intended chiefly for sailors and soldiers. Among the many extracts which the volume contains are several about Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, as well as about the British Isles, so that the appeal is a wide one. Dent is the publisher.

Among the publications announced by Macmillan for the spring season are Dr. Margaret Todd's "The Life of Sophia Jex-Blake" and "A Sporting and Dramatic Career" by Alfred E. T. Watson, editor of the Badminton Magazine. They are also publishing two new volumes by Sir Rabindranath Tagore—"Lovers Gift and the Crossing" and "Mashi and Other Stories."

The Cambridge University Press has announced its inability, owing to war conditions, to continue for the present the publication of the "Cambridge Naval and Military" series; but, though the publication is stopped for the moment by adverse conditions, new possibilities in the direction of developing the series have been seen by the Syndics, so that out of these conditions will ultimately arise a widened scope for the series.

## AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—Prices brought by first editions of leading authors of the United States during the last half of the last century were very low at sales held in Boston last week. Nor did the early Americana fetch anything like the prices paid at auctions held in 1914-15. Now that the nation is taxing wealth as never before and now that loans from the public are being sought steadily and persistently by the Government, book-collecting for collecting's sake will wane. Cotton Mather's "The Triumphs of the Reformed Religion in America," published in Boston in 1801, went for \$33 at this sale, a low price as such books go, and some fortunate bidder got Lowell's "Biglow Papers" for \$3.50. A "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" sold for five cents.

The eighth and last volume of "The World Book" (Hanson-Roach-Fowler Company, Chicago), edited by Professor O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, Ellsworth D. Foster and George H. Locke, has the same merits that earlier volumes of this popular encyclopedia have shown. It is well illustrated, up to date, concise without being barren of style and interest, and genuinely inclusive of light on varied human vocations and achievements.

One of the first detailed narratives by a southern witness of Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea is to be published this month. The author is Mrs. Thomas Burge.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Elliott Stock has published the thirty-first volume of Book Prices Current, which includes a record, compiled by Mr. Slater, of the prices of books sold at auction from October, 1916, to August, 1917. The record gives ample proof of the importance of the sales during that period and of the high prices collectors are ready to give for rare volumes. The number of book-collectors seems to grow with the years, and though some familiar names may be missed from among the buyers, new collectors seem ever ready to fill their places. A feature of the period recorded was the great demand for early Americana.

Lord Sanderson has written a memoir of Lord Cromer, which Mr. Milford is publishing for the British Academy. Lord Sanderson has had a long career in diplomacy, and among the many appointments he has held have been those of private secretary to Lord Derby when the latter was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1866-68 and 1874-78, and to Lord Granville, who was Foreign Secretary from 1880-85.

Macmillan has published in pamphlet form on behalf of the proprietors of The Round Table the article entitled "The Gathering of the Nations" which appeared in the December number of the magazine. The article, which is a striking review of and comment upon the situation from

DR. CUNNINGHAM ON  
THE COMMON WEAL

"The Common Weal." Six lectures on political philosophy. By W. Cunningham, D. D., F. B. A. Cambridge. The University Press. 2s. 6d. net.

Few subjects are more difficult to handle satisfactorily than political philosophy, for few are more closely scrutinized from the point of view of personal predilections; but Archdeacon Cunningham's review of progress in the art of government, of the changes in the conception of sovereignty and government, and of the relation of the citizen to the state, is detached and judicious in temper. The six essays, to which he has added two appendices, on free trade illusions and ideals for society, have already been published week by week in the British Citizen, and in their present form they should appeal to a wider audience.

Starting with a survey of nationality and sovereignty and taking his readers back to the Fourteenth Century, he traces the connection between the aims and hopes of those who were dissatisfied with the social conditions of their time and the aims and expectations of the reformers of today. From the past much can certainly be learnt and the social changes which have taken place in Great Britain and Ireland during the past three centuries in the direction of greater personal liberty, in the conception of the part which the state should play in the direction of human activities, and in the conception of sovereignty "as the power which interprets and enforces the common weal" afford some indication of the path upon which future national existence may travel. A national experience of so many centuries as that of the British race must have its valuable lessons, even though the disabilities and grievances of the past are not those of today.

Archdeacon Cunningham shows how the consciousness of nationality and the recognition of the need of a governing power, the chief consideration of which must be the common weal, has grown steadily, notwithstanding occasional setbacks, since the days of Elizabeth. However much we may be affected in each generation by our own experiences and political conditions, the aim of political philosophy fundamentally remains static. Our footsteps in the direction of democracy and the assurance of the common weal have been temporarily checked and foiled by the efforts of personal monarchy to assert itself, yet these efforts have succeeded but for a period and have ended in failure and ignominy. If there was little enthusiasm for the later Stuarts, there was still less for an obstinate monarch who, while directly alienating a proud people, indirectly created a new world.

As a study, political philosophy is of little value unless it is to guide us as to our future action, but the author's brief retrospect of the changes which have taken place in the aim of this philosophy is a clear exposition of the distinct views to be traced in the writings of Locke as compared with those of Hobbes from which they were "to some extent a reaction." The popularity of Locke's philosophy has undoubtedly been due in no small measure to its plausibility; a defect which makes him unreliable as a guide, for he fails to provide a standard by which to live. Archdeacon Cunningham perceives that, though Locke's axioms appear to safeguard individual liberty, they do "not sufficiently distinguish the sort of liberty which it is worth while to safeguard or which is compatible with organized society." Since Locke's time society and the mechanism of the State have become even more complex. The difficulties in the way of judging the criteria of good government from any human standpoint are accentuated by the fact that views as to what is best for the welfare of humanity vary according to temperament. The question is essentially a moral one which calls for an unvarying standard, and without such a standard the world cannot extract profit from its mistakes.

MEXICO FROM DIAZ  
TO THE KAISER

"Mexico: from Diaz to the Kaiser." Mrs. Alec Tweedie. George H. Doran Company, New York City. \$3.50 net.

This author's two previous books on Mexico have given her a constituency that will like to follow her into the tangled period where she now essays to be a guide; and as she has a light touch and a gossiping manner, this, like most of her work, is readable. But that it gets much beneath the surface or really contributes strikingly new facts about "the story of the depth and breadth of German intrigue in Mexico" is at least a disputable question, depending on how much the reader already knows. The book is written by an intense admirer of Diaz, loath to admit that he had limitations, or that he was shortsighted in his autocratic methods, albeit the admission is made, though grudgingly. His least worthy adviser is said to have been Limantour. Little sympathy is shown for any of the aspirations of the Mexican people for relief from the various forms of tyranny that coexisted with the vaunted material prosperity and governmental stability of the Diaz régime. Hence Madero and Carranza are limned in far from attractive guise. Nominally respect is paid to the official acts of President Wilson in handling an admittedly difficult situation; but withal there is a subtle slurring of the American policy. As for the future, she holds that the United States is destined to intervene but never should annex.

Miss Helen Dirks is publishing through Chatto & Windus in London a volume of miscellaneous verse contributed to various periodicals.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

## RABELAIS AS SEEN

## IN HIS WRITINGS

"Rabelais in His Writings." By W. F. Smith. M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: The University Press. 6s. net.

François Rabelais is one of those interesting literary figures who have left various problems connected with their career and writings to be solved. Within recent years additional light has been thrown upon the surroundings of his family and the sources of his inspiration by members of the Société des Etudes Rabelaisiennes. Evidence as to Rabelais' wide reading and religious views is to be gleaned from autobiographical allusions in his books, though it is easy to read too much into these touches.

The author of this monograph, like many other commentators who have preceded him, seems to read into Rabelais' writings more reliable allusions to his religious views than Professor Saintsbury would admit. References which enthusiastic Rabelaisians have taken to be individual Professor Saintsbury would preferably consider typical only of a writer who preferred to exercise the power of his invective and satire rather than to assume the rôle of a reformer, and whom he has described so felicitously as "a humorist pure and simple, feeling often in earnest, thinking almost always in jest."

As to Rabelais' religious views Mr. Smith differs somewhat from Professor Saintsbury, who considers that no man of earnest piety could have written as he did; and there is much to be said for this latter point of view, even when full allowance is made for the modern refinement of taste to which the coarseness of popular medieval French literature is repellent. Would not a writer "inspired by genuine religious feeling," as Mr. Smith believes Rabelais to have been, judging him by passages in his *Almanachs*, the "Gargantua," and other works, have endeavored to reform the abuses which he attacked? Still it would be difficult, and inaccurate in the light of internal evidence, to deny to him the possession of some sincere religious conviction.

Internal evidence shows Rabelais to have felt and thought in earnest upon one subject, that of education; and, if on many subjects he has puzzled later writers, while instructing and amusing them, upon this one his views, if due allowance is made for the exaggerations of the satirist, are clear. He had suffered stripes from the so-called system of education under his first teacher, Thibault Holofernes, and from his subsequent preceptors he fared no better until he went to the Franciscan Convent at Fontenay-le-Comte. There as Mr. Smith says, "It may be gathered with a fair amount of certainty that he had formed a close friendship with Pierre Amy, one of the brothers, and that the two had worked together to good purpose in acquiring a knowledge of classical writers."

Mr. Smith is probably correct in his assumption that it is possible to find in his works some record of his wide reading. Of the influence of the Renaissance upon him and of his learning there can be no doubt, and the effect of Herodotus and Lucian and of the old romances upon his style is beyond dispute. The abuses of monachism and the opposition shown at Fontenay to the studies which attracted him so powerfully roused the whole strength of his satire, and the invective which he showers upon those who set their faces against the desire for knowledge is one instance at least of definite propaganda to be found in his writings. His ridicule of the methods of teaching in vogue was sharpened by his own experience, though Mr. Smith's view is probably correct that it was affected also by that of Budé.

In one of the many instructive chapters in this volume the author lays stress upon the importance of Rabelais' relations with the printers of his time in connection with his life and writings. Among them he found congenial surroundings and opportunities of indulging his thirst for information which he was ever ready to lay under contribution toward the production of the works which he wrote as much for the purpose of exasperating his enemies as amusing his friends. That he should have possessed such a fatal facility for making enemies is not surprising in view of his weapons.

Mr. Smith, avoiding the extreme views of the partisan, has produced a useful and instructive monograph upon the career and literary activity of a genius who holds a unique place in French literature, and who, though he is unreadable today, still remains, as Bacon described him, "the great jester of France."

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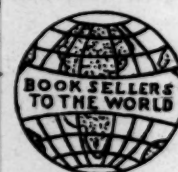
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Sir Walter Would Generally Lead Off With Some "Auld Tale"

In his "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," Charles Macfarlane speaks of George Douglas, a son of Dr. Douglas of Galashiels, and gives several of his anecdotes relating to Sir Walter Scott.

"George had quite a reverence for Walter Scott, whom he had known from his youth upwards; and through the great intimacy his father, the Doctor, had enjoyed with the poet and novelist, he was in hereditary possession of many facts regarding the author of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' and of 'Waverley.' He said that the mystery, so long maintained, about the Waverley novels was no mystery to him, for from the first he recognized so many of the anecdotes, Scottish anecdotes, and odd sayings which he had heard from his own father, and which his father had told to Scott."

"Many of the good things in those tales," said he, "were quite family property, for my poor father, who was amazingly fond of such things, had inherited most of them from his father, who also was amazingly fond of old stories, bits of humor, and drollery."

"Sir Walter never seemed to be more happy than when there was nobody with him but his own family and my father, myself, or my sister. He would generally lead off with some 'auld tale,' which my father would cap; then would follow another from Sir Walter, and then this would be capped by the Doctor. There was the most perfect understanding, sympathy, and community of taste between them. From Galashiels up to Abbotsford is, as you know, but a short walk. In the daytime Sir Walter was frequently in our little town, and at our quiet house; and in the evening we frequently walked up to Abbotsford. I remember one night, when my sister had seen by the timepiece that it was near twelve o'clock, and she was nudging her father to start for home, how Scott exclaimed in his beloved Doric: 'Toot, toot, lassie! Dinna fash! Bide a wee, lassie! Dinna break good talk! The Doctor is in excellent vein tonight. Let him finish his story, and then we won't go but just have one story more . . .'"

"And so," continued George, "we stayed into the small hours, and then walked home by clear moonlight." By habit, Scott was not at all a late sleeper, for he liked to rise early, and to get through a good day's work before many

of his neighbors were out of their beds."

"There was another tie that united the Doctor and the poet. Both were exceedingly fond of agriculture, planting, and all rural occupations; and the Doctor was, to a very great extent, an agricultural improver."

"He had written and published several valuable treatises, which Scott took for his guides, and he had made some valuable innovations on the farming system of the district. When they were not at their anecdotes, they were almost invariably talking about

plantations or farms, kine or other stock."

"It was from Dr. Douglas, who had inherited it from his father, that Scott purchased the small property which became the nucleus of Abbotsford. It consisted of only a few acres, and a small fishing house, used by the Doctor and his family as a place of occasional resort during the summer and autumn. . . . In remitting the last cheque Scott very characteristically inclosed it in a rhyming letter. I forget most of the doggerel, but remember that it ended thus—

"So, Doctor and friend,  
We come to an end;  
The good's thine,  
And the land's mine."

"Dr. Douglas was very reluctant to sell that little bit of paternal estate, but he was fond of Scott, and could not resist his importunities. The poet must have had that fishing-ledge, that bit of Tweedside, and nothing else; and he had a hundred reasons to show why it suited him and his poetical avocations better than any other place on the beautiful river."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## An Old Norwegian Farmhouse

The sater is a pasture on the Norwegian hills where the daughters of a farmer often spend the summer months watching over the cattle. In this passage from "Synnove Solbak-

ken," by Bjornson, Synnove and her friend, Ingrid, are together.

"The Granliden sater was gloriously situated, with a view commanding the whole neighborhood. First there was Solbakken, amid its woods of many-colored foliage; beyond it, and around, lay other farmsteads, each with its boundary line of woodland, looking like so many peaceful spots obtained by human perseverance from the heart of the forest. There were fourteen homesteads which could be seen from the Granliden mountain pasture, but of Granliden itself only the roofs were visible, and these only by going to the outermost point of the sater boundary. There the girls would sit, watching the smoke as it went up from the chimneys below them."

"The mother is getting dinner ready," said Ingrid; "there'll be salt meat today."

"Hark! that's the bell for the men," responded Synnove, "I wonder where they are at work."

"And their eyes followed the smoke as it rose briskly into the clear sunny air, curling up more languidly by-and-by, spreading away over the forest, until it dissolved in misty shreds over the landscape beyond. And thoughts would rise from the hearts of the girls gliding away over the dreamy landscape."

"It is really a great pity, Synnove, that you don't dance; yes, a great pity! Come, I'll teach you!"

"And she caught her round the waist."

"No, no, I can't! let me alone!"

"Nonsense — of course you can!"

"Didn't you just say that you hadn't been so happy this many a day? Just try!"

"I don't know how."

"Round and round," said Ingrid, whirling.

"You are so boisterous—"

"Said the cat to the sparrow, when he would not sit still for her to catch him. Come along."

"But—"

"Ingrid went on humming vigorously."

"But—" reiterated Synnove, and lo! she was dancing!

"It was a jumping reel (a national dance). Ingrid went before her, taking large steps and throwing her arms, man fashion. Synnove followed, stepping gently and dropping her eyes."

"Ingrid sang:

"See the fox, how he watches from under the tree;

And the hare comes hopping so fearless and free

Through the heather.

See the sun how it laughs in the bright blue sky.

Sending beams aslant from ever so high

Through the heather.

"And the fox laughs merrily under the tree

In the heather.

The hare goes hopping in transports of glee

Through the heather.

And says to himself, "What a hey-day for me!"

To dance away, jumping so merrily.

Through the heather."

## "Endure and Abstain"

"Let me congratulate you on having joined the army of book-hunters."

Andrew Lang writes in his "Letters on Literature," to a young American book-hunter. "Everywhere have I sought peace and found it nowhere."

says the blessed Thomas à Kempis, 'save in a corner with a book.' Whether that good monk wrote the 'De Imitatione Christi' or not, one always likes him for his love of books.

"From a collector so much older and better experienced in misfortune than yourself, you ask for some advice on the sport of book-hunting. Well, I will give it; but you will not take it. No; you will hunt wild, like young pointers before they are properly broken."

"Let me suppose that you are 'to middle fortune born,' and that you cannot stroll into the great book-marts and give your orders freely for all that is rich and rare. You are obliged to wait and watch an opportunity, to practice that maxim of the Stoics, 'Endure and abstain.' Then abstain from rushing at every volume, however out of the line of your literary interests, which seems to be a bargain. Probably it is not even a bargain; it can seldom be cheap to you, if you do not need it, and do not mean to read it."

"Not that any collector reads all his books. I may have and indeed do possess, an Aldine Homer and Callergus his Theocritus; but I prefer to study the authors in a cheap German edition. The old editions we buy mainly for their beauty, and the sentiment of their antiquity and their associations."

"But I don't take my own advice. The shelves are crowded with books quite out of my line—a whole small library of tomes on the pastime of curling, and I don't curl. . . . Do not waste your money, like your foolish adviser, on books like that, or on 'Les Sept Visions de Don Francisco'

de Quevedo," published at Cologne in 1682.

"Why in the world did I purchase this, with the title page showing Quevedo asleep, and all his seven visions floating round him in little circles like soap-bubbles? Probably because the book was published by Clement Malassis, and perhaps he was a forerunner of that whimsical Frenchman, Poulet Malassis, who published for Bouville and Baudelaire and Charles Asselineau. It was a bad reason. More likely the mere cheapness attracted me."

"Curiously, not cheapness, assuredly, betrayed me into another purchase. If I want to read 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' of course I read it in John Bunyan's good English. Then why must I ruin myself to acquire 'Voyage d'un Chretien vers l'Eternite. Ecrit en Anglois, par Monsieur Bunjan, F. M., en Bedford, et nouvellement traduit en Francois. Avec figures. A Amsterdam, chez Jean Boekholt Libraire pres de la Bourse, 1685? I suppose this is the oldest French version of the famed allegory. Do you know an older? Bunyan was still living and, indeed, had just published the second part of the book, about Christian's wife and children, and the deplorable young woman whose name was Dull."

"As the little volume, the Elzevir size, is bound in blue morocco, by Cuzin, I hope it is not wholly a foolish bargain; but what do I want, after all, with a French 'Pilgrim's Progress'? These are the errors a man is always making who does not collect books with a system, with a conscience and an aim."

"Do have a specialty. Make a collection of works on few subjects, well chosen."

## A Query

What is genius or courage without heart?—Goldsmith.

## Compassion and Forgiveness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Sermon on the Mount must supplement and interpret the Ten Commandments in order that humanity may be saved and healed.

There is a comforting touch in the Scriptural words, as given by John in his record of the feeding of the five thousand: "Now there was much grass in the place." The Comforter was present when Christ Jesus prepared to feed the five thousand,—divine Science was revealing that Spirit is substance and real food is spiritual and not material. Before feeding the hungry the Master bade the multitude sit down on the grass, a refreshing experience in an arid country like Palestine. He was carrying out the Psalmist's declaration in a way to meet the human need: "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures." The Galilean Prophet was the shepherd and the multitude his sheep, he was to feed them as they had never been fed before, and in the meantime he tended them as a good shepherd. Christianity without compassion is unthinkable.

Christian Science lays great emphasis upon the need for compassion in bringing the facts of being to bear upon human experience, both in saving the sinner and healing the sick. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 25 of "Retrospection and Introspection," concerning her great discovery: "I named it 'Christian,' because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual." And on page 365 of Science and Health we read: "If the Scientist reaches his patient through divine Love, the healing work will be accomplished at one visit, and the disease will vanish into its native nothingness like dew before the morning sunshine. If the Scientist has enough Christy affection to win his own pardon, and such commendation as the Magdalen gained from Jesus, then he is Christian enough to practise scientifically and deal with his patients compassionately; and the result will correspond with the spiritual intent."

The Christian Science Church, therefore, is preeminently compassionate in its practice. It makes provision for all who seek Christ. Truth, to sit upon the refreshing grass while they are being fed with the bread of Life. The

ancient Israelites set aside six cities of refuge where even, as Scripture has it, "every one that killeth any person unawares may flee thither." How much more truly is the church of today compassionate which has the record of Jesus and John and the teaching of Christian Science to enlighten it, a city of refuge for the unfortunate, the maimed, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, and the erring.

In connection with this attitude of compassion Christian Science teaches true forgiveness. Nothing short of the understanding of the nothingness of evil can bring about this forgiveness. It is evident that if evil is true it cannot be wiped out. It may be temporarily set aside as the result of a mental effort, but that mental effort cannot be completely honest, for it would involve the attempt to obliterate reality. But if sin, if the oppressions and injuries inflicted by mortal man, the mockeries of truth, the injustices, the pitiless atrocities and the travesties of religion are unreal, scientific understanding can actually reduce them to nothingness without violating the canons of truth. Christian Science alone provides the key to that complete blotting out of resentment, grievance, and revenge which constitutes genuine forgiveness. Of those who thus forgive it can never be said that while they claim to have forgiven they never forget that they have forgiven. A flood of joy enters the consciousness which has truly forgiven, for the conviction remains that evil never really happened, that it has no law to support it, no intelligence by which it can act, no real record of achievements, no history. To realize this fact one need no more use human will power than in the case of mathematics. It is no effort to think something one already knows. Human will power seems to come only when one is trying to think something one does not believe. True understanding is therefore absolutely honest and natural. Christian Science treatment is a spiritual knowing of Truth and involves no mental gymnastics nor the exercise of human will power.

Growth in Christian Science may be

described as the constant putting away of self with the false beliefs and delusions which cluster around the counterfeit man. But at every step there comes the comforting word of Scripture, "And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" The day of reckoning in the light of Christian Science is the day wherein the injury inflicted is recognized as nothing. From this point of view there need never arise a spectacular moment in which the wronged are dramatically avenged upon their persecutors. When persecution and persecutor are reduced to nonentity the wronged have no desire to be besought for forgiveness. Nonentities are not worth noticing. Therefore the constant adjustments of relationship between individuals which Christian Science mercifully establishes are virtually awakenings to the facts of being. When old scores are wiped away from the blackboard what remains? The awakening of the malefactor to the evil he has committed is punishment, the observer who is realizing the unreality of evil does not wish to exact further punishment but rejoices that the sheep which was lost is now found.

Compassion then is firmly built upon the spiritual understanding that evil, no matter how odious it may seem, is the illusion by which mankind cheats itself of good. Jesus' supreme love for others expressed itself in the memorable words, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." The persecutor suffers from ignorance. He uses the world's standards, subscribes to the dicta of materialized religion and material medicine. He acts upon the vague hypotheses of physical science, which come today and tomorrow are gone, as though they were provable facts. But when he is ready to eat of the bread of Truth, Christian Science with boundless compassion bids him sit in humility upon the grass of lowly unselfishness and partake of the feast of atonement with those whom he has once wronged but who retain not one grain of resentment because they know that their God is his God and their brethren his brethren.

## Two Leagues Over the Mountains to Thomar

From Coimbra "I took the train for Chao de Macas, a little roadside station, where a carriage had been ordered to meet me, and carry me two leagues over the mountains to Thomar." Martin Hume writes in "Through Portugal" (1907).

"We had mounted into the country of pines and heather when we stopped at the little station of Chao de Macas, dumped down, as it seemed, in the wilderness with just a row of one-story, whitewashed cottages opposite. But where was the carriage? None had been heard of there, and I found myself several miles from anywhere, and with no means of conveyance. Sympathetic interest was not wanting. A muleteer loudly declared that he was engaged to carry a load of goods to Ouren, and could not take me to Thomar. Clearly something must be done, however; so the little meeting of grave consultants adjourned from the station platform to the door of the humble general shop and tavern opposite to continue the important discussion."

"It happened that the whole village was just then deeply absorbed in witnessing an itinerant barber cutting a man's hair in an open stable whilst the onlookers criticized and suggested improvements and variations in the process; but when the news spread that a strange gentleman was stranded at Chao de Macas with no conveyance to take him to Thomar, the critics of the barber's art adjourned en masse to the tavern, and respectfully joined in the discussion as to my fate. They were quite unanimous in agreeing that the Senhor Mathias Araujo, the hotel-keeper at Thomar, could not have received the letter or he would certainly have sent the carriage, of that there could be no doubt whatever. But oh! that corredo, the post, was always at fault; and then many anecdotes were given at great length of hairbreadth escapes and heavy losses incurred by the sins and omissions of the Portuguese post office. All this was no doubt interesting, but not helpful to me in my quandary, and I gently led

the talk again to the chance of my getting a conveyance. The outlook was not hopeful, but the sympathetic muleteer somewhat doubtfully suggested to the innkeeper that some one near had a pair of mules. A significant look passed round, but the hint was not lost upon me, and by dint of much diplomacy a rapaz was sent off for the mules. He returned by and by with an excellent-looking pair of animals, and an ancient shandrydan was pulled out of a stable. I wondered what had caused the hesitation, but my wonder did not last long. No sooner were the mules hitched to the bar than they began to kick furiously."

"But kicking mules were powerless to mar the delight of the drive. The road was a perfect one, over hills covered with pines and dales ablaze with purple heather. The cool mountain breeze, laden with the scent of wild thyme, brought with it a new sense of delight. . . . Only three weeks before I had seen Desdise, at its best, but Desdise heather was dull, and the Desdise pine-clad hills in their wreaths of clouds were depressing, in comparison with this sparkling sweep of sandy moor and mountain."

"Turning a shoulder of the highest ridge we came in sight of the vast and beautiful valley below us with Thomar in its midst upon its river bank nestled in greenery, with its steep abrupt hill and castle standing sentinel over it. . . . I found a warm welcome at the Hotel Uniao, and was soon convinced that the Chao de Macas meeting was right in their assurance that the failure to send the carriage was from no fault of the host, a gentleman of cultured manners and tastes, quite unlike the ordinary type of Portuguese innkeeper. He was distressed to have received no letter to advise him of my coming, as he ought to have done two days before, but an hour or two afterward he rushed into my room, excited and triumphant. He had forced them to open the post office, Sunday though it was, and had rescued my letter from a heap which some careless postman had neglected to deliver! Thenceforth

ward Senhor José Mathias Araujo, a pattern of Portuguese hotelkeepers, was indefatigable in making me, a mere passing stranger though I was, of whose name he had only heard vaguely, feel at home and comfortable at Thomar."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Rhyme After Rain

Starry-eyed is April morn;  
Rainbells glitter on the thorn.  
Birds are tuning down the lane  
Patter song of fallen rain.  
Spring can grieve, but Spring can be  
Very life of minstrelsy! . . .

Gorse has lit his lanterns all,  
Cobwebbed thrift's a fairy ball.  
Earth it smells as good as new,  
Winds are merry, sky is blue.  
Spring has laughter, Spring has tears,  
Life has courage, life has fears. . . .

—John Galsworthy.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Alcoholic Twins

MASSACHUSETTS has cleansed her garments. In other words the Bay State has returned to her old traditions, and has taken her stand amongst the prohibition states for clean social conditions, which mean in turn clean political conditions. It has, however, to be regretfully recorded that every one of the Democratic senators voted for the rehabilitation of John Barleycorn and Robin Hop. Had it not been for an audience, the triumph of the saloon would have been complete and overwhelming. The twenty-seven votes for prohibition were all Republican, five Republicans only joining the seven Democrats in the effort to retain the old conditions. The fact will stand well for the Republican Party in the State in future elections, for all that is best in the State will not forget.

Two arguments, arguments so peculiarly dear to the anti-prohibition platform, arguments that have been known to draw tears from an audience, figured in the campaign. They were the argument for liberty, and the argument for food, and they may be termed the Castor and Pollux, the Great Twin Brethren of drink.

Take the question of liberty. The Archbishop of York, himself a war prohibitionist, declares, "I would not say that the Church is in favor of prohibition in England," and he goes on to explain that the general feeling is against the passing of drastic laws controlling the sale of liquor. Now the sale of liquor appeals to the animal appetite, but it is only one of the innumerable ways of gratifying the senses which the law is compelled to take cognizance of. The natural man likes to drink, and the natural man, if his appetite is unchecked, has a habit of getting drunk. The purveyors of fire water to the Red Indian, and of rum to the native African know all about this, and so did the passers of the Excise Laws, in the reign of George II, in England, when the expression "drunk as a lord" had passed into a proverb, and when, at the other end of the social pole, the beer house was painting on its sign, "Here a man may be made drunk for a penny, with clean straw to lie in." The Archbishop of York would not be adverse, it is to be presumed, to restricting drunkenness, as Sir Robert Walpole attempted to restrict it in the Excise Bill. But he does apparently regard it as interference with the liberty of the subject to take steps to prevent temptation being thrown in the way of the weaker brethren, by an embargo on the appetite of the stronger.

What, as a matter of fact, are half the laws on the statute books but drastic curtailments of the liberty of the subject, when the liberty of the subject becomes a peril to the nation? and, indeed, for far less reason. Why are there laws for the protection of game, when men are starving? Why are there laws against trespass when men have ringed round great estates? It is perfectly true that the men kept outside the ring fence might have acquired property like the man inside, and that the man outside the baker's shop might, like his neighbor, be in possession of bread. His instinct is to take the land, just as it is to take the bread, and it is quite possible that he would have had the land and the bread, if he had not preferred the drink. But what is it but a drastic law which prevents him taking one or the other? The natural man is a thief, and in low phases of civilization theft is considered a virtue rather than a crime. The ancestors of the English-speaking people for instance, were frequently vikings, which is only a polite name for a pirate. The time came when drastic restrictions were placed on piracy, and the pirate when he was caught, went to execution dock, instead of becoming a property owner. If it is legitimate to place drastic restrictions on piracy, which enables one man to steal his neighbor's goods, why should not drastic restrictions be placed on drink, which enables one man to take away his neighbor's intelligence and manhood?

The truth is that it is so easy to continue this form of argument, that it is scarcely worth doing so. Why, the Archbishop of York might be asked, should you draw the line anywhere? Why pass drastic laws to prevent the clever business man from swindling his less clever neighbor, or to prevent anybody from doing anything that they want to. The simple fact why it is permissible to pass drastic laws in one case, and not in another, is because those laws are or were intended to prevent the commission of crime. Every sane person knows that drink is the greatest producer of crime in the world. Therefore, to pass laws for the suppression of crime, which is an effect, and to object to passing laws for the suppression of drink, which is a cause, is at once illogical and foolish. It is so illogical and so foolish that Father Bernard Vaughan takes up the ground that drink must be preserved for its nutritious properties. He puts it briefly that the workingman must not be deprived of his stamina. Now this would be a somewhat sounder argument if it would hold water. It might, for instance, be put alongside of the argument in favor of vivisection. The vivisection says that you must torture animals in order to heal human diseases. The defender of drink-food insists that you must permit 90 per cent of the world's criminals to be destroyed in order to preserve the sinews of the workingman.

Now not even the doctors themselves can be got to agree on the subject of vivisection, and even if they could it would not affect the moral side of the issue. But if a majority of them are in favor of vivisection, it is probable that the majority of them are against the food value of drink. For instance, there has just been printed in London, the report of Lord D'Abernon's advisory committee on the subject of "Alcohol: Its Action on the Human Organism." This report is a unanimous report, and is signed, besides Lord D'Abernon, by eight eminent medical authorities. But what did these authorities report? First, that alcohol acts solely upon the nervous

system. Second, that alcohol is not a stimulant but a narcotic. Third, that its nutritional value is extremely limited. Fourth, that its habitual use as an aid to work is physiologically unsound. Fifth, that not only should the ordinary use of alcohol be moderate, but it should be limited to beverages of adequate dilution, taken at sufficient intervals to prevent a deleterious action on the tissues. A present may be made to Father Bernard Vaughan of all the support he can get, for his theory, from this report of a body of men who are not prohibitionists.

When it is pointed out that the committee incidentally admits that it has found reason to conclude that the taking of alcoholic beverages to promote efficiency is not only useless and even detrimental in immediate effect, but is also likely to be in its ultimate results seriously injurious to health, it is to be feared that the last plank in Father Vaughan's boat has started, and that the waters of the prohibition argument are closing over his head.

Now it is perfectly fair to choose the Archbishop of York and Father Bernard Vaughan as typical anti-prohibitionists, because they are representatives of two great churches, and on the action that these churches are going to take on the question of prohibition will depend their own future, through their responsibility to the race. Lord D'Abernon himself goes a little further than his own committee in answering, unconsciously, in the preface of the report, the argumentum ad Bacchanalium and the argumentum ad alimentum. The total amount of money expended in the United Kingdom in the purchase of alcohol, in a year, is, he points out, 50 per cent greater than the total receipts of the railway system; it was, indeed, before the war, approximately equal to the total revenue of the state; and it was more than eight times the total amount required for interest on the national debt. There you have the economic effect of the argumentum ad Bacchanalium in its full force. But even more remarkable, is Lord D'Abernon's unconscious refutation of the argumentum ad alimentum. For he goes on to explain that the expenditure on drink is more than double the expenditure on bread, and more than equal to the expenditure on meat.

Yet there are still people in the world who are willing to argue that people must be permitted to drink in order to be healthy, and must be permitted to drink in order to be free.

### The Bells of Massachusetts

ALMOST from the beginning of things in Plymouth Colony, during the development of the Pilgrim and Puritan settlements into the entity called Massachusetts, and down through the years of the Commonwealth, the church bell has played an important part. The early inhabitants were regulated in their goings and comings by the little bell in the Meeting House turret. It was the Meeting House bell that called them to civic as well as to religious duty, that sounded alarms, that rallied them to defense, that proclaimed victories won on the side of their beliefs, opinions, and convictions, at home and abroad.

Public sentiment in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, during the long struggle with the King and Parliament of the mother country, frequently expressed itself in the tolling or the ringing of bells; the custom spread as the years passed, and the Declaration of Independence was announced by the ringing, in Philadelphia, of a bell that has become historic. The bells of Christ Church in Cambridge, of the Old North Church and the Old South Meeting House in Boston, and of scores of churches and meeting houses throughout the State rang in celebration of the events which heralded a century of peace, as they did later over the victory at Cerro Gordo, the fall of Vicksburg, the evacuation of Richmond, and the surrender at Appomattox.

Not since they rang out in joyous accord over the signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation, however, have the bells of Massachusetts proclaimed, or had occasion to proclaim, a moral triumph fraught with greater promise to the nation than that finally achieved in the State Legislature yesterday by the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the National Constitution. Never was there greater reason for their clanging, never higher warrant for their chiming.

### The Third Liberty Loan

INDICATIONS are that the third Liberty Loan, which the United States Government has arranged to issue, will prove a very decided success. No more propitious time could have been chosen for its inauguration than April 6, the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war, especially in view of the Germans' intense offensive on the western front. Slowly, but surely, the people of the United States are becoming aroused to the necessity of putting forth their utmost endeavor to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Although the nation has been nominally at war for about a year, actual achievement in several important respects has been negligible. The time has been spent in procrastination as well as in preparation. Now it is becoming evident that every one has a share in the responsibility of making an aggressive advancement. Money is being spent in enormous amounts, and more is needed. The Government is not begging it. It wants to borrow it. The terms which it offers are attractive. The interest rate of 4½ per cent is not so large as many had expected, but it is sufficient to yield ample return to the investor, particularly when the safety of the investment is considered. With many stocks and bonds now selling at prices to yield almost twice as much as will be realized from the new Liberty bonds, some people may reason that it would be more profitable for them to put their money into securities other than the Liberty Loan. This is a decidedly shortsighted, not to say selfish, policy. If the United States and its allies were not to win this war, it would be difficult to tell to what extent corporate securities would depreciate in value. From a purely economic standpoint it is essential that the Allies shall win the war. The only way in which they can do it is by having their armies and navies provided with sufficient

funds for carrying on their activities without hindrance. It is a costly affair, but the money must be raised, at whatever sacrifice.

The money, moreover, must be forthcoming as it is needed. If it is not raised by bond issue it must be had by taxation. The more money obtained by the flotation of bonds the less will be required by taxation. The man who refuses to buy Liberty bonds simply helps to increase the cost of living. The Government has fixed the amount of the third Liberty Loan at \$3,000,000,000, but will take oversubscriptions. The total amount which will be raised by this drive, therefore, is indefinite. Many people had come to believe that the amount would be fixed at \$6,000,000,000, but the Government determined to make it just half this figure, presuming, probably, that the oversubscriptions would greatly exceed \$3,000,000,000. Now it is for the people of the United States to show their patriotism by subscribing to the new issue to the full extent of their ability, and to make the oversubscription as large as possible.

### The Bourgeois

WHAT is it that has apparently confused, for the moment, the general understanding of the meaning of the word bourgeois? What is it that has caused people to rush to their dictionaries to revise or to confirm old impressions as to its exact definition? The answer is: The Bolshevik!

Down to the present time, it hardly occurred to the average person to doubt the meaning of the word bourgeois. To him it signified plain burgher or bourgeois, or the middle-class citizen of a town. Bourgeoisie was French for the class that ranks between gentleman and peasant. Specifically, it comprehended merchants, shopkeepers, and master tradesmen. These, along with manufacturers, were lumped together in Gallic thought as the middle trading class, while citizen was a free-man, a citizen of the state. Molière wrote a jibe at the bourgeois and his accepted trait of smug respectability in his "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and Mill, in his "Political Economy," made some clear differentiations when he spoke of the commons of England, of the tiers état of France, and of the bourgeoisie of the Continent as descended from the artisan class generally. Here was the commonly accepted meaning of the word, an idea plain even to most schoolboys. The political significance of the word, however, is a later accretion, and, since the French Revolution, it has not always been easy accurately to follow the vagaries of usage. Generally speaking, the term bourgeois has come to refer to the social middle class as politically opposed both to the aristocracy and to the so-called working classes. It was, in fact, the bourgeoisie of France that rose against the aristocracy in the Revolution and drew the masses in their train. How greatly this class was detested may be seen on turning to Littré, who quotes from a Seventeenth Century work: "Then he and his companions opened their mouths, as it were all together, to call me bourgeois. Because that's the insult these canaille use to those they esteem stupid, or who do not follow the court."

None of these usages of the term are precisely in accord with its original and exact significance: a person living in a bourg or fortified place and exempted from feudal service. This definition set the bourgeois, socially, entirely apart from the villein, one who lived in the open, or, to be more definite by contrast, one who dwelt in a country place not fortified or not built upon. In villein, one sees the origin of the modern usage of the Latin word villa. Now villa, although in later Roman days it meant a farm or country house, implied, originally, a piece of open ground, in the country, not necessarily having a building upon it. This ancient significance is still preserved in the Italian use of the word. There is a perfect analogy in the derivation of the word heathen, which, derived from the Teutonic word Heide, meant a man who lived without the Burg in the open, that is, upon the heath. Practically, therefore, a man who had no hearth, or inclosed place, was a heathen, and there is little if any differentiation between him and the villein, or bourgeois, of the early English or the Gauls. The Domesday Book era regarded him as a peasant of any of the classes lower in rank than a Theng. He is also described as a churl, to which the German word Kerk is related and later as a serf who was a slave to his lord but free in his local relations to others. From this status he developed into a free peasant, whose precarious tenure of land gradually changed into the customary copyhold tenure; but to his superiors he was always the clumsy person, the common boor, or bumpkin.

Naturally, in the course of time, a bourgeois, from being a man exempted from military service and, later, a citizen entitled to rights of citizenship, became a member of the middle class dwelling in a town and having a social or economic distinction, irrespective of his place of residence. The nobility read into the term, however, something due to their own supercilious attitude toward the man who not merely had to toil with his hands for a living, but who was usually lacking in good taste or refinement. Molière, in "Les Femmes Savantes," painted the bourgeois as having more bank account than polish, and more solid worth than grace of manner or dignity of bearing. In modern days, the typical Shaw play is largely a tirade against the bourgeois, with the inimitable "G. B. S." impaling, upon his inky pen, bourgeois shams and moral smugness. It is not a little diverting, therefore, to read that a Russian dramatic critic has recently classified Shaw as a bourgeois or that a fellow countryman of the author of "Candida," Ernest A. Boyd, in his "Appreciations and Depreciations," does not hesitate to speak of Shaw's "essentially bourgeois conception of Ireland."

It is not a far cry from the bourgeoisie of the past to that class which, at the present moment, is the butt of Bolshevik Russia. The modern classification of the community under the heads of the proletariat, without property, and the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, was due to Karl Marx. Proletariat, as representing the laborers, comes to us from Roman times, when the poor could make no more useful contribution to the state than that of their "proles" or offspring. It has been easy to evolve, out of the

quondam bourgeois, the hated capitalist of Russian socialistic scorn, who was not of the military class, who wasted no time on the study of the arts, on politics, or on the economic problems of society, but who gave himself up to multiplying opportunities for making money and who, being rich, began to control governments and to be detested by those who hated either wealth or ordered government. This is why the Trotskys and the Lenines of society, avowed champions of the proletariat, pronounce the bourgeoisie anathema, and claim it is threatening the safety of the state; why they greet it as a formidable enemy in militarism, in nobility, in the banker, in the statesman, in all forms of conventional government, in tsars, kings, and presidents, in autocracy, and even in democracy itself. This is why the social and economic evolution of the bourgeoisie has drawn down upon it Lenine's thunder, and why the Bolshevik has called for a war, greater than that against Germany, waged universally against capital, which to his mind stands for the bourgeois everywhere.

### Notes and Comments

A GOOD story is told of a young actor enlisted in Canada, and in course of time promoted to be a sergeant, and musketry instructor. His voice was delightful but his manner was mild, and his recruits did not seem to take his orders seriously. He wondered what to do, and in his difficulty what was more natural than that he should turn to his profession for help, for he had been trained with the greatest actors in the land. He practiced in seclusion, and one day, when his trained recruits had been drafted, and a new batch had appeared, he strode to the job in the full panoply of the Cockney drill sergeant, pungent with the wit and wisdom of the Mile End Road. He never had a greater success in any part, and if his points were not applauded they were promptly obeyed.

THE Germans are predicting that the French towns adopted by American cities for restoration are to be laid low by conquest in the great German drive. Some of them like Noyon, the adopted child of Washington, D. C., Tilloloy, the protégé of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Soissons, specially cared for by Detroit, lie directly in the line of the German offensive. But German guns cannot destroy the kindness and brotherly feeling that made the repair and rehabilitation possible. Moreover, the American cities will, without doubt, stand by their adopted civic children so long as the need remains.

THE mention of Tilloloy, adopted by the D. A. R., reminds one, when so much is said in praise of patriotic work by women, that the Daughters of the American Revolution have already to their credit in the United States a piece of work which is nothing less than epoch-making. It was they who preserved the historic trails and made a continuous road across the United States, from Missouri westward, under the name of "The Old Trails Road." They not only laid it out, signposted, and repaired it, but they set up memorial stones to the pioneers at regular intervals along its length. The road includes General Kearney's historic route to the sea. Every mile of the thoroughfare marks a chapter, as it were, in the lives of the forefathers and foremothers of some of the very women who undertook this practical method of commemorating the stirring past of Indian and pioneer, prairie schooner and Concord coach.

For the benefit of the few men suburbanites who will, from this time on, have plenty of daylight at their command and who may be thinking of disposing of the surplus in some manner not entirely conducive to the world's welfare, it should be made clear that there is going to be no embargo on field or garden seeds, and no restriction upon the use of the hoe, the rake, the lawnmower, and the wheelbarrow. In other words, the right of the commuter to expend his energies freely upon the front yard or the back lot is not going to be limited this season, or any other season, so far as known.

AN ECHO of the torpedoing of the Sussex, in March, 1916, is heard in the announcement, by the German Consul in Barcelona, to the Spanish Government that Berlin has decided to grant the sum of 666,000 pesetas as an indemnity to the family of the Catalan composer Granados. The sum is to be sent to the German Ambassador in Madrid, who will remit it to the Granados family. Two years is a long time to take over arriving at so obvious a decision, but better late than never. A certain amount of curiosity is now felt as to the means by which the pesetas will be sent to Madrid. Will it be by wireless, or in charge of a German submarine?

A STRUCTURE known as the Bridge of Spain carries the main thoroughfare of Manila over the Pasig River, when the structure is not out of repair. At the present time it is out of repair, and the Manila Times ventures the conjecture that the consequent interruption of traffic costs the city and its inhabitants probably thousands of pesos a day. Meanwhile, interest seems to center more particularly in a proposed new bridge which cannot be opened in less than two years. Here is an item which, for Americans in the Orient, may be said to possess at once some local color and a touch of home, sweet home.

TO PROVE how little the present generation knows about things that cut a figure in the past, a Missouri editor recently asked if any of his readers could tell him what an ash hopper was. Strange to say, scores informed him that an ash hopper was a utensil in which the housewife formerly deposited her wood ashes. At regular periods she poured into the hopper water which, after seeping through, was strongly impregnated with lye. This, collected in a bucket or kettle, she employed in the making of soap from the fats which also she had collected. No boy or girl who was ever called upon to help while mother was making soft soap could possibly forget anything connected with the process, from the hopper to the boiler.